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FIGHTING OCCURS BETWEEN BRITISH AND IRISH FORCES

After Short Artillery Fire, Fort
Is Taken and Belleek Occu-
pied by Military

BELFAST, June 8 (By The Associated Press)—An engagement between the Irish irregular forces in the Belleek district and the British troops which advanced this morning to the area began at 1 o'clock this afternoon. At that hour signals were sent up indicating that the British troops were being fired on, while there were bursts of rifle fire from the north. The British artillery then opened up, landing two shots near the Belleek Fort, which is in Free State territory. The fort overlooking Belleek was first captured by the British troops and the town was then taken possession of by the military. As the British forward march continued, special constables, acting as observers, occupied the hillsides. They had been on guard throughout the night watching against the possibility of an attack from the Free State side. The hills afford a commanding view of Belleek and Maghera Castle. Advance parties of specials held the roads and other strategic points. The troops engaged in the march are details from three British regiments. Their artillery comprises 4.2-inch howitzers. Motor and steam launches kept in touch with the troops, while in the middle of the lake convoys were observed. At the Newtownards military headquarters it was stated that Belleek was retaken without loss of life. No prisoners were captured.

Government May Be Based Upon Swiss Precedent

LONDON, June 8—Negotiations behind closed doors continue here between Arthur Griffith and the British colonial authorities, and are understood to be proceeding favorably, though many difficulties have still to be met. These difficulties, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor gathers, are largely technical and depend for the most part upon the nature of the scheme of the Irish Government proposed by Michael Collins and Mr. Griffith.

This scheme, it appears, is based more upon Swiss than upon Canadian precedent, in that it does not provide for the time-honored British system of party government, and substitutes therefor an arrangement whereby the administration would be in the hands of a federal council under ultimate parliamentary control, but not composed exclusively of members of any one party. This is designed to meet the present political situation in Ireland, and is apparently to give the more extreme element an opportunity of sharing in place and power without committing the country to the danger of the Government falling entirely into their hands.

It complicates the safeguards required, however, to enable the treaty conditions to be complied with, and this matter is now being examined with the help of technical experts. News from South Ireland meanwhile shows that the intimidation of independent candidates, though repudiated by the responsible elements on both sides, is affecting the Dail elections adversely. The worst case is that of Godfrey Green, a Farmers Union candidate for Carrick-on-Suir, who is reported to have been shot at and wounded by armed men while at his house two nights ago. A number of independent candidates are still standing, however, and hopes are entertained that at least several of them may be elected.

An encouraging feature of the situation is the news from the north, no further disturbances of any importance being today reported from either Belfast or from the Ulster border. To what extent this is more satisfactory state of affairs is to be associated with the recent events at Pettigo is still hotly disputed.

The Christian Science Monitor's Dublin correspondent adds the interesting information that activities are taking place about Four Courts which suggest the early evacuation of this long disputed stronghold. Some of the sandbags already have been removed, though the official information regarding them is still confined to the cautious statement that "sure, they fell over."

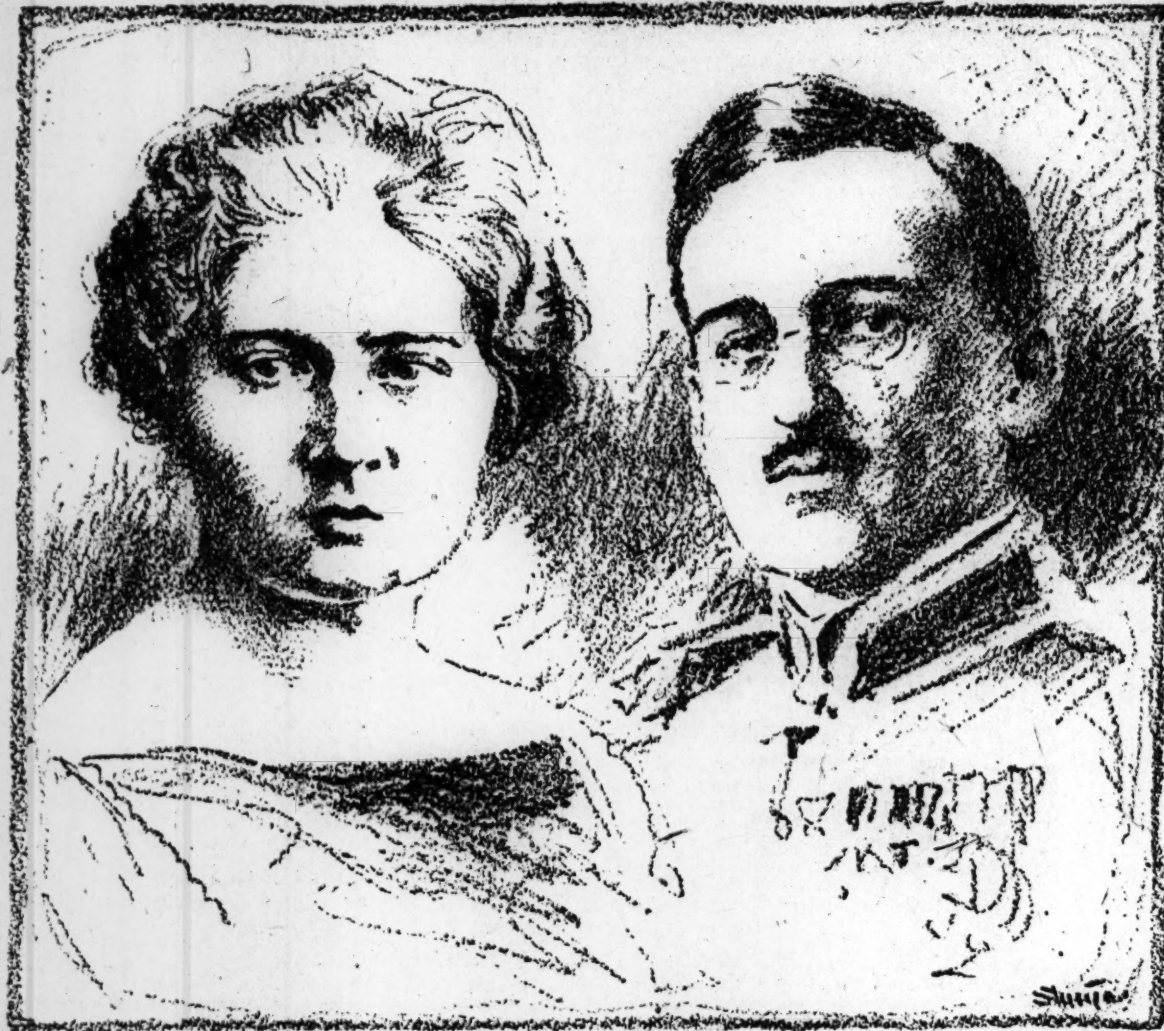
Large Concentration of

Troops on the Foyle
LONDON, June 8 (By The Associated Press)—Six hundred men of the Liverpool Regiment arrived here last night, taking up quarters in Termonbane House, owned by the Nazareth Nuns, Gwynns Institute, and the Magee Presbyterian College, all on the Donegal side of the River Foyle.

The Londonderry military barracks are on the County Londonderry side of the Foyle, so that there are now large concentrations on both banks of the river. The Republicans have commandeered the St. Johnston Orange Hall, four miles from Londonderry, and also Dunmore Lodge. The northern Government has ordered the withdrawal of the embargo on the exportation of food and merchandise to County Donegal, which lasted only one day. The Irish Republican Army, as a measure of retaliation, forbade the sending of goods from Donegal into County Londonderry, which is consequently suffering from a lack of agricultural supplies. The Republicans also threaten.

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Union of Royalty Binds Nations in Southeastern Europe



Princess Marie of Rumania and King Alexander of Yugo-Slavia

Ceremony in Belgrade Said to Signalize Formation of a Solid Bloc Which Central Europe Cannot Afford to Ignore

MEASURE CARRYING \$3,845,659,481 BONUS BLOCKED IN SENATE

Payments Spread Over 43 Years
by McCumber Plan—Extra
Taxes May Be Avoided.

WASHINGTON, June 8—An effort to present the Soldiers' Bonus Bill to the Senate today was blocked by John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi.

Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Finance Committee, gave notice that he would make another effort later in the day to get the measure to the Senate calendar. Because of the parliamentary procedure under which the Senate was operating, unanimous consent was necessary to present the bill and the report, which earlier in the day had been made public by Mr. McCumber. Mr. Williams, a member of the Finance Committee, and an opponent of the legislation, refused such consent.

Asserting that Congress had paid the claims against the government "of war profiteers," and that every time an effort was made to pay compensation to the soldiers, there was objection, Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, urged Mr. McCumber to move that the bill be received.

"The time has come for the use of

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STEEL ATTORNEY HELD IN CONTEMPT

Mr. Chadbourne Refuses Com-
mittee Date Relative to
Plants in Merger

NEW YORK, June 8—Thomas L. Chadbourne, lawyer who promoted the Republic-Midvale-Inland steel merger, today was adjudged in contempt by the Lockwood legislative committee when he refused to turn over experts' reports on the seven companies which originally were intended to be brought into the consolidation.

Mr. Chadbourne expressed a willingness to give the committee the valuations of three companies now in the proposed merger, but positively refused to give up reports on the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, the Briar Hill Steel Company, the Lackawanna Steel Company and the Steel & Tube Company of America, which were included in the seven companies when the consolidation first was undertaken.

Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. handed to the committee what he said were all the papers relating to the Republic-Midvale-Inland steel merger which were in the possession of his banking house.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the committee, informed the witness he would demand more details.

In financing the merger, the banker said today, it is planned to issue 3,000,000 shares of common stock, without par value, but with an aggregate value of \$233,000,000. This would be at about \$78 a share.

Last Saturday, Mr. Schiff testified that the stock was to be underwritten at \$43 a share.

ITALY TO SUPPLY GOODS TO RUSSIA

In Return for Coal and Petro-
leum to Sell Farm Implements

ROME, June 8—Although the Italian-Bolshevik treaty is accused of being vague, new details of practical concessions are published today. The Italian Government has signed a special convention undertaking to supply agricultural implements, locomotives and trucks and also to keep up the rolling stock, receiving payment in petroleum and coal.

Also, besides the 100,000 hectares already ceded to Socialist Co-operators and to a private business group, a third concession of the same quantity of land is likely to be granted to the Roman Catholic co-operators. Petro-
leum and other questions are postponed for discussion after The Hague meeting.

AMERICANS FLOCK TO FRENCH PORTS

PARIS, June 8—Extraordinary evidence of the European invasion by America is found in figures showing that 150,000 passengers have crossed the Atlantic in the first few months of this year. The numbers are continually swelling, for nine steamships have reached French ports this week. At the present rate there are over 25,000 arriving each month, and the influx is increasing.

RICCI STATEMENT MAY STIR FRICTION BY IRREGULARITY

Failure to Consult State Depart-
ment Looked on as Violating
Diplomatic Etiquette

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 8—It was learned authoritatively here today that Vittorio Ricci, Italian Ambassador, did not submit to the State Department before publication his statement defending his discussion of the tariff and other domestic affairs since he has been in the United States as the representative of the Italian Government. Neither had he, at the time of this writing, called at the State Department in regard to the matter.

This is in contrast with the action of Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, who as soon as James A. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, had made his accusations in the Senate, went directly to the State Department with a stenographic copy of the remarks to which Mr. Watson had objected, showing incorrect quotation. The regular procedure in the case

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LECTURESHIP BOARD OF MOTHER CHURCH FOR YEAR ELECTED

Members of the Board of Lecture-
ship of The Mother Church, The First
Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston,
Massachusetts, have been elected for
the coming year by the Christian
Science Board of Directors. They are
announced today as follows:

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ROYAL WEDDING COMPLETES UNITY OF BALKAN STATES

Much Significance Attached to
King Alexander's Marriage
to Princess Marie

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 8—No event since the armistice has so profoundly affected the Balkans as the royal union which takes place at Belgrade today. Politically, the event is one of first importance, for though the day has long passed since the war lords of the peninsula demanded the hand of a princess of a defeated country as a token of victory and a sign of submission, the people, still Monarchists at heart, regard the King not only as their civic head, but also as their military leader.

A few generations hence the Serbs may possibly evolve toward a republican form of government, but at present they preserve their tribal instincts and it is more correct to refer to their rulers as chieftains rather than kings. It is essential that this mentality be understood for the normal course of events in future will place Rumanian princesses on the thrones of Greece and Serbia and a Greek Princess upon that of Rumania. Thus there will be constituted a series of dynastic alliances which the state of national development being what it is in the Balkans will prove of no less importance than a cycle of diplomatic treaties.

New Balkan Entente
It is not too much to say that today a new Balkan Entente is completed which, linked up across the Danube with the Little Entente, will provide a solid bloc in central Europe which no diplomacy can afford to ignore.

As far as Yugo-Slavia itself is concerned the development is of even greater import. As in the case of the British Empire, the Monarch is the symbol of union, the axis around which the brotherhood of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes resolves. Political troubles between the three branches of the southern Slav race are usually exaggerated, but, nevertheless, they exist and there is an active minority in Croatia which could be relied upon to exploit any reverse to the dynasty in favor of a policy which, though Republican in name, is really Separatist in nature.

Nor do the Serbs desire a renewal of dynamic strife. The struggle between the rival houses of Obrenovitch and Karagewitch are too fresh in their memory for them willingly to take any chances. The tragic end of Alexander Obrenovitch—the last of his line—in 1903, a lesson not to be forgotten in debating controversy and the people are happy enough to be freed from a divided allegiance. But the present King Alexander also in a certain sense is the last of his line and in the absence of a direct heir it is probable that untoward complications would be precipitated anew.

In Need of a Queen
In other respects, Yugo-Slavia has seemed in need of a Queen. With the enhanced political prestige of an aggrandized country, the absence of a grandchild, the absence of a crown, and the very large part that Serbian women in particular desire to play in the reconstruction of their country has hitherto been considerably limited by lack of queenly guidance. In the late respect, King Alexander has done his best, but his regency has been spent almost exclusively with the army, and he is at best a mere man, and a somewhat shy, self-conscious one at that.

The direct lineal descendant of the first Kara (black) George, a simple pig breeder who led his compatriots to their first victory against the Turks in the beginning of the last century, the royal bridegroom has had a romantic career.

Education of Prince
Born in Cetinje, in 1888, the second son of Peter Karagewitch, then, then, mere pretender to the Serbian throne, he was taken at an early age to Geneva, where he received his primary

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

GENERAL WU OFFERS TO QUIT TO OPEN WAY TO LI YUAN-HUNG

Chinese Leader Willing to Relinquish Office in the Inter-
ests of Unifying the Republic

TIENTSIN, June 7 (By The Associated Press)—Gen. Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun, respectively the dominant military leader of China and his chief lieutenant, today expressed their willingness to resign in the interests of unifying the Republic, provided Li Yuan-hung will immediately come to Peking and assume the presidency.

This development followed upon the vigorous manifesto issued yesterday by Li Yuan-hung prescribing as a condition under which he would attempt to head a new centralized government the renewal of the military powers. Li's manifesto was received in official and civil circles here with mixed feelings of hope and apprehension. The evils of the system of military governors, which brought about the downfall of Li Yuan-hung and his retirement from the presidency in 1917, are considered indisputable. The practicability of its immediate abolition, however, is gravely questioned.

It is pointed out that if all the tuncs, or provincial military governors, are immediately forced to resign, leaving their troops with a pay six months overdue, there is a dan-

Another Hitch Occurs in Yugo-Slav Treaty

By Special Cable

Rome, June 7.

EVERY time the Italo-Yugo-Slav settlement is imminent, one or other of the parties withdraws. Thus, although the Yugo-Slavian Foreign Minister, Mr. Nisichich, signed the agreement with Carlo Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister at Santa Margherita, the Yugo-Slav Cabinet has not ratified the agreement, and has sent to Rome proposed modifications which it appears the Italians are unable to accept.

The question of the minorities in Italian schools in Dalmatia and the protection of monuments of Venetian origin are among the matters on which the Yugo-Slavs desire modifications.

BULGARIA APPEARS ON VERGE OF CRISIS

Reactionary Groups Take Ad-
vantage of Mr. Stamboulsky's
Absence at Genoa Conference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 8—Events are fast moving toward a crisis in Bulgaria, where the reactionary groups appear to have gained strength during Mr. Stamboulsky's absence at the Genoa Conference. It will be remembered that the arrival of the Agrarians in office after the armistice threw into opposition and also into unemployment the large military and bourgeois classes of the country which under King Ferdinand had long controlled the destinies of the country.

The Macedonian committee, which likewise exercised a considerable and often a paramount influence on Bulgarian politics prior to the war, has also lost its controlling position. These factors themselves provided a sufficiently strong agitation against the Government, but after the retirement of General Wrangel's army from Russia, their ranks were strengthened by 6000 Russian soldier refugees, who had no occupation save only that of intrigue. And for what it is worth, these elements have King Boris on their side, for the young monarch is in an invidious position, being deprived of power, privilege and even status.

Mr. Stamboulsky never underestimated the danger to his Government of the Agrarian movement. He has ruled Bulgaria with a rod of iron and his return from the conference on the Italian Riviera was signaled by the immediate repressive action against the bourgeois and militaristic agitators. Only the other day he exiled some of their chief leaders and outspokenly threatened the King that participation in any action against his Government would lead to the overthrow of the monarchist regime.

The Bulgarian Premier is a sincere, rugged character who has honestly endeavored to fulfill the conditions imposed by the peace treaty, and if any serious attempt is made to overthrow him there will be a lot of trouble.

Developments in Bulgaria, however, are likely to be localized, for both Serbia and Rumania are on the watch, ready to counter any movement, either to restore the military regime, or, conversely, to play the Moscow-Angora game, as both tendencies are equally dangerous for Bulgaria's neighbors.

GREEK FLEET SHELLS SAMSUN, A TURKISH TOWN ON BLACK SEA

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8 (By The Associated Press)—The Turkish town of Samsun, on the Black Sea, was bombarded yesterday by a Greek fleet.

The bombardment caused some damage, the extent of which, however, has not yet been learned.

BANKERS ABANDON ALL IDEA OF LOAN TO GERMAN PEOPLE

Committee Meets in Paris to
Make Report to This Effect to
Reparation Commission

PARIS, June 8 (By The Associated Press)—All idea of an international loan to Germany has been given up by the committee of bankers, and they are meeting today to agree upon the form of their report to this effect which will be submitted to the Reparation Commission.

The prevailing conviction among bankers is that two things are fundamental to a loan: First, that there must be unanimity among the lenders, which were to include all the countries represented on the Reparation Commission; second, that the credit basis of Germany must be outlined clearly.

The bankers look upon the Reparation Commission's reply to their recent note as an official declaration that unanimity does not exist among the prospective lenders, and therefore feel that plans for a loan cannot be advised.

France Takes Her Defeat Quietly and With Good Grace

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 8—France has been placed in a minority of one on the Reparation Commission, even Belgium voting against her. This is the first time that an important decision has been sought and publicly, at least, attained. This definite ranging up of England, Italy and Belgium, with the unofficial American observer, Mr. Boyden, declaring his personal agreement with the majority, is highly significant. Contrary to what might have been expected, however, whether the bankers can pronounce authoritatively, their advice not necessarily being acceptable to the Reparation Commission and above all to the Government. Indeed, for a loan to have any success, unanimity is essential and such unanimity is hardly possible.

France would not object to a revision of Germany's liabilities, if it was accompanied by a cancellation of her debts, but as this is unlikely and cannot even be discussed until after the Congressional elections at the earliest, it is difficult to see what progress can be made.

In the meantime, M. Poincaré is showing a reasonable attitude. Speaking to the senatorial commission, he expressly set aside the occupation of the Ruhr, stating that there were other sections which might be taken if necessary. He also advised the French to accept reparations in kind on a much greater scale than they have done while awaiting a later loan.

Demand Emphasized for American Representation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 8—The failure of France to join with the other powers in giving the bankers free rein in deciding on the method and extent to which financial assistance could be extended to Germany, resulting in the declaration of the bankers to make a loan, has focused attention here on the restrictive influence of the unanimous consent required in the provisions of the Versailles Treaty dealing with the Reparation Commission.

Also it gives point to the demand of the Administration for full American representation on the commission, which Congress has not yet seen fit to provide for. Roland Boyden, the American observer, has no official status. His moral influence may be great but the status of an American with a vote, entitled to present the views of his government and to act freely in accord with other governments would be more to the point.

Since the sanction of the Reparation Commission could be no more than for an investigation, without a unanimous vote, and as the bankers would have to return for this unanimous vote of confidence or rejection when they had made their decision, it is regarded as fruitless for the bankers to go ahead until they can be assured of the position which France intends to take.

Treasury officials here declare that there would have to be some modification of the reparations payment from Germany before that country could float an external loan.

Action of the Reparation Commission in authorizing the bankers' committee to investigate the feasibility of modifying the reparations payment, was taken by them as a step in the right direction and the hope was expressed that France would come into accord on such a program.

It was declared that the entire resources of Germany are now pledged behind the reparations payments, leaving no security for a loan issue. Before such a loan could be successfully sold, there would have to be guarantees behind it; and this would require reparations payments to become a second lien.

A loan of \$1,000,000,000 granted to

Germany would not be successfully floated in the United States unless it were "gilt edge," or as secure as a loan issued by Germany could be in that country's financial and economic condition.

It was stated at the Treasury Department that whatever terms the bankers agreed upon would not have to be ratified by this Government, though the request was made by the Department of State several months ago that foreign loans floated in this country be first gone over with the State Department. The idea was that the State Department would thereby give the underwriting bankers the benefit of the department's knowledge of conditions in the country or individual corporations abroad making a loan here.

ROYAL WEDDING IN SERBIAN CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1)

learning in the Swiss public schools. Thereafter the family went to Petrograd where he entered the Corps des Pages of the Tsar, subsequently studying law.

The final touches to his education were received under the guidance of Serbian professors at Belgrade. Alexander was never trained to a kingly vocation, and it was only when his elder brother, George, definitely manifested his unfitness for succession that he became heir apparent. Then, however, he took to his studies, and he manifested a distinct talent, and he led the first Serbian Army to victory against the Turks in 1912. The following year he enhanced his reputation by defeating the Bulgarians on Bregalnitsa.

A Great Leader

Prior to the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary in 1914 King Peter confided the regency to his son, who scarcely had time to realize the greatness thrust upon him before the country plunged into strife, which was called upon to fight for its very existence. Right well did the Regent acquit himself of the task of leadership during this troublesome period. I saw much of him during this epoch when he nobly followed the Serbian tradition of inspiring the soldiers with confidence, sharing with them the inconveniences inseparable from active service and ennobling himself in the hearts of the populace. And when misfortune fell upon the land and the army faced the necessity of a withdrawal across the Albanian mountains his was the galvanizing force that time and time again spurred on the men, renewed endeavor. He went through the end and presided over the reorganization of the remnant of the army at Corfu.

Serious, reserved, sociable and approachable, King Alexander has few recreations, save a certain fondness for chess. He is an earnest student of European and Balkan politics, and demonstrated during the negotiations for the Greco-Serbian treaty in 1912, no mean diplomatist. He possesses considerable personal charm and being democratic in temperament is eminently fitted to preside over the destinies of an essentially democratic people. Of his loyalty to the cause during the war it need only be said that when confronted with proposals for a separate peace with Austria at a critical stage in the conflict he replied: "Serbia's way is marked out: To vanquish or die with honor."

Princess Marie is one of the beautiful, talented daughters of Elizabeth, the English Queen of Rumania. Educated in an English public school, she has since received at the hands of her mother a liberal training in the arts and crafts of Queenship. In Jugo-Slavia she will find conditions which, though more backward, are not dissimilar to those she has been accustomed to in Rumania. Being already a fluent speaker in Russian, the Serbian language holds few terrors for her and since the state of religion for both countries is Orthodox, the Princess is accustomed to the complex picturesque ritual which accompanies her wedding ceremony.

Belgrade a Curious City

Belgrade itself is a curious mélange of the old and the new. Cheek by jowl with an imposing royal palace—completed since the war—is the ramshackle little cottage of the first Prince of Milan, abutting on a narrow, cobbled street, up which jolt crude oxen wagons. Next to the old-fashioned market place of the peasantry rises Belgrade University, now bearing few traces of the havoc wrought by Austrian shells. Magnificent bank buildings stand side by side with rickety village stores and everything everywhere is packed to overflowing with a seething mass of humanity thrice greater than the city can conveniently hold.

The rude boots of the poor and the gilded emporiums of the rich, the odiferous cafes, and the masses and luxurious saloons of the upper classes—all these represent the transition from the peasant capital of a small agricultural principality to the seat of government of a powerful and wealthy kingdom.

Today, Belgrade, perched upon its heights at the confluence of the Save and Danube, with its eyes turned toward Europe and its back to the Balkans, is a great city. And future generations of Jugo-Slavs will doubtless look back with commendable pride to the national progress registered during the reign of King Alexander and Queen Marie.

D'ANNUNZIO "BRAVES" PLEDGE LOYALTY

ROME, June 8.—Gabriele D'Annunzio's "Braves," numbering between 4000 and 5000 youths, agreed to obey his call at a moment's notice, have adopted a resolution renewing their loyalty following recent attacks against the poet by leaders of the Fascist or extreme nationalists, who accused the soldier-poet of deserting them and lining up with the Socialists.

The Italian Federation of Labor has sent a letter to Signor D'Annunzio, praising him in the highest terms and expressing the hope that he will become labor's standard bearer in Italy. It thanks the poet for his recent words of encouragement to the labor cause.

BILL FOR BONUS BLOCKED IN SENATE

(Continued from Page 1)

pluck and grit and courage and sand," the Arizona Senator shouted. Mr. McCumber explained that he could not offer such a motion because there was a gentlemen's agreement that the tariff bill would not be laid aside for controversial measures without advance notice being given.

Patriotic Action Asked

Mr. McCumber said he did not know when the measure would be called up. "This is an American bill," he told the Senate, "and I hope we will be able to dispose of it as an American measure in the same spirit that we voted the necessary appropriations during the war."

Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, the Democratic leader, said he would be "very glad" if the bill went over until after the November elections, so that the American people could voice their sentiment with regard to the measure.

"I realize that the people are behind the soldiers," he continued, "and they ought to be, for these boys are the heroes of our time. But you are bringing before the Senate a bill that will put a charge of \$4,000,000,000 on the shoulders of the American taxpayer and you have so framed this bill as to pass on that charge from the present to the future. These young men, if they make good in life, must be the ones who carry this great burden in the future."

The report places the probable cost to the federal Government at \$3,845,659,481, spread over a period of 43 years from Jan. 1, 1923. This is approximately \$250,000,000 less than the estimate under the House bill, which was \$4,095,719,350, payable over 20 years.

The Senate bill estimate was prepared by treasury experts and is based on the theory that 75 per cent of the 4,458,191 veterans who would be eligible for compensation would elect the adjusted service certificate option; 22½ per cent farm, home, and land settlement aid; and 2½ per cent vocational training aid. Should all of the veterans select the certificate plan the total cost would be \$4,486,545,975.

With reference to financing the legislation, Mr. McCumber's report said it was hoped that the reduction in governmental expenditures plus the payment of interest on the refunded foreign obligations would be sufficient to obviate the imposition of additional taxation.

"If it does become necessary to impose additional taxes," the report continued, "it is believed we can better determine the amount of the necessary levy and the methods of distributing such burdens for the future at a later date, when the future condition of the treasury will be more accurately established."

As to the refunded foreign obligations the hope was expressed that these soon would be obtained and "that it will be possible for the foreign governments to provide for the immediate payment of interest thereon, so that such interest can be used toward defraying the expenses authorized under this act."

Mr. McCumber explained that an attempt had been made to reduce to a minimum actual cash payments under the bill during the next three years while the treasury is engaged in refunding the nearly \$7,000,000,000 of maturing Government obligations. The estimated cost of the bonus for those three years was \$242,000,000.

Month of Argument Predicted

After its presentation to the Senate the Bonus Bill will go to the calendar, where it will remain until there is an agreement to call it up. Mr. McCumber and some other proponents desire early action, but several Republican leaders are opposed to sidetracking the Tariff Bill as they expect the fight over the bonus to consume at least a month and perhaps six weeks.

This measure differs somewhat from the House bill and very widely from the Bonus Bill that was reported to the Senate last year and later sent back to the Finance Committee at the request of President Harding. The most important change from the original measure is the elimination of the cash bonus and reclamation features.

As now drafted the legislation would give each veteran the right to select any one of the following plans: Adjusted service pay, but only if his adjusted service credit did not exceed \$50.

Adjusted service certificate, with bank and government loan provisions. Vocational training aid. Farm and home aid. Land settlement aid.

The estimated cost for each of these plans is: \$18,000,000 for the cash payments; \$3,845,659,481 for the adjusted service certificates; \$412,425,000 for farm, home and land settlement aid; and \$52,325,000 for vocational training.

Dates Set for Maturity

The expenses under vocational training and the cash bonus would end in 1925, under this estimate, and those for farm, home and land settlement aid in 1929. Expenses under the certificate plan would continue to 1964, with a total of \$655,991,670 to 1943, when the certificates would begin to fall due.

Explaining the bill, Mr. McCumber said in his report that the amount of the adjusted service credit would be at the rate of \$1 a day for domestic service and \$1.25 for foreign service, less the \$50 bonus paid when the veterans were discharged from the service. In no event, however, could the total exceed \$500 in the case of those who had only domestic service and \$625 for those who had both domestic and foreign service.

The adjusted service certificates, payable at the end of 30 years from the date of issue or to heirs, would have a face value of 3.015 times the total amount of the adjusted service credit. Until Jan. 1, 1926, banks would be authorized to lend to the veterans an amount equal to 50 per cent of the adjusted service credit plus interest at the rate of 4½ per cent, compounded annually from the date of certificate.

Federal Loans in Three Years

After Jan. 1, 1926, the Government would make loans on the certificates

in varying amounts according to the time negotiated.

Mr. McCumber said in his report that the committee had recommended elimination of the reclamation provision of the House bill for three reasons:

"Any reclamation scheme will be exceedingly expensive and will in the end necessitate the expenditure of millions of dollars. It will be many years before a veteran will be able to determine whether he could secure any rights under such plan and where the projects will be located; and, in making an application for such aid the veteran would not know anything relative to the location, cost, or advantage of the project."

As a land settlement provision in place of the reclamation, veterans would be given preference in making entry on any public or Indian lands opened to entry. To pay for these lands they would be entitled to a sum equal to the adjusted service credit increased by 25 per cent.

DENIAL BY ITALY OF SECRET TREATY

Chief of Foreign Minister Gives
Refutation of Story

By Special Cable

ROME, June 8.—Italian official circles absolutely deny the existence of a secret treaty with the Turks. The Christian Science Monitor representative has seen Count Amiljo Pogliano, chief of cabinet of Carlo Schanzer, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who declared that the only agreement between the Italians and the Turks was the unilateral agreement, the details of which were published last month, and by which the Turks promised to take into consideration the Italians' claims when giving out foreign concessions.

This was only in the nature of a guarantee that the other nations would be unable to gain any unfair advantages over Italy regarding Turkish concessions. This, he declared, the only agreement existing between Rome and Constantinople, while there is no agreement existing between Rome and Ankara. It will be remembered that an agreement with Ankara was negotiated last year and signed by Bekir Sami Bey, but it was not ratified by the Ankara Government, therefore it was never in force. Later on seeing the British hostility to the Franklin-Bouillon agreement between France and Ankara, and desiring to remain on good terms with England, Italy has refrained from further negotiations with Ankara.

It was rumored in England last month that a treaty between Italy and Ankara existed, and the British Foreign Office issued a communiqué regarding it which evoked a strong protest from Signor Schanzer to Mr. Lloyd George at Genoa, and in turn a strong telegram from Mr. Lloyd George to Lord Curzon. Italy then denied the existence of an agreement, and still denies it, despite the information that the Christian Science Monitor has published the full text of the agreement.

At the same time it is also pointed out that there is no reason why Constantinople should even promise any consideration of Italian claims to concessions, unless Turkey was going to get something in return. There is also good reason to believe that guns were recently sent to the Turks without the knowledge of the Government. However, the official denial that the treaty exists was emphatic and categorical.

POUND STERLING RISES STEADILY

Great Britain's Good Financial
Management Restores Confidence

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 8.—"Dollar exchange is moving upward because Great Britain is managing her finances properly," a member of a prominent foreign banking house in the city told The Christian Science Monitor representative. This, in his opinion, is restoring confidence to people in the United States and is inducing them to invest their money in Great Britain.

This fact coupled with the high prices of commodities in America, which reduces British buying, is giving the pound sterling an upward tendency. He believes that with the continued good management of British finances, raising money by taxation and not by the printing press and continuing the balancing of the budget—the pound sterling will continue rising steadily, till it reaches parity, quite probably without any serious intermediate decline due to the annual purchases of grain and cotton from America, which usually depreciate sterling exchanges in the summer and autumn.

LEONID KRASSIN DENIES ATTACK ON RUSSIAN CHURCH

LONDON, June 8 (By The Associated Press).—Leonid Krassin, the Bolshevik Commissar of Foreign Trade and Commerce, has transmitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury the reply of the Soviet Government to the protests of the Christian churches of Great Britain against the attack on the Russian church in the person of Dr. Tikhon, patriarch of all Russia.

The reply, signed by M. Smoloff, administration manager of the Council of Commissars, denies any attack on the church. It says legal proceedings were taken by the Russian Government against Patriarch Tikhon and other ecclesiastics and individuals for having resisted the Soviet's measures to save tens of millions of people. It adds that the vast majority of the Russian clergy side with the Soviet in the sequestration of church treasures, while those resisting the order form an insignificant minority "who always have worked hand in hand with Tsardom and the nobility."

The Archbishop of Canterbury has replied to Mr. Krassin, backing up the original protest, which he says was based on first hand information.

RICCI STATEMENT MAY STIR FRICTION

(Continued from Page 1)

of a foreign representative wishing to make representations on behalf of his government regarding the tariff or any other domestic issue in which his nation has an interest is to present the views of his government through the State Department, which will see that it reaches the proper committee or other authorized body. When the Ambassador or Minister speaks, the Government speaks. It would be extremely confusing to have all of the governments setting forth their views in the market place on domestic or even on international questions, for international questions are only those of interest to each nation concerned.

The United States issues the strictest instructions to its representatives abroad against expressing their views on domestic subjects except through the appointed channels. Other nations are supposed to follow the same method.

It is understood that there would not have been any objection to Signor Ricci's making known the position of the Italian Government in a statement to the State Department, but sending it broadcast without the advice, consent or knowledge of the State Department is an irregularity that is not likely to be looked upon with favor.

"Incident Closed," Says Mr. Watson

After calling at the State Department, Mr. Watson announced that the incident, so far as he was concerned, was closed. The State Department had a stenographic report of Signor Ricci's speech, which showed that Mr. Watson's quotations were not accurate and it is understood that he was given an opportunity to read this report.

While there is a division of opinion among officials and departments as to the infraction of unwritten laws governing the remarks of foreign ambassadors, it is admitted that the stenographic report, constituted a breach of diplomatic etiquette. It was explained that there was a general rule, long established and presumably well known to the diplomatic corps, that a foreign diplomat should not discuss the domestic affairs of the Nation to which he is accredited.

The second phase of the present incident, has to do with the specific question whether the speeches referred to actually are a breach of the general rule mentioned above. This question naturally would be decided by President Harding and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State. If there has been a decision, the purport of it is being closely guarded.

The argument was advanced today by one diplomatist that the tariff is really an international question, since it directly affects the trade of any nation which supplies the products which happens to be hit by that tariff. So much so is this a fact, it was argued, that it is a common thing for governments to protest to a government about to pass a tariff bill.

FIGHTING TAKES PLACE IN IRELAND

(Continued from Page 1)

ened to prevent any trading with London-based merchants.

An Exchange Telegraph statement on the concentration says: "Several thousand rebels are reported to be concentrated at Raphoe, County Donegal, armed with the latest American rifles. Large rebel forces on the northern side of the Derry-Donagall border are reported to be conscripting men into their ranks, who believe they are going to be used as a screen in a rebel attack on Londonderry."

Trinity College Returns

DUBLIN, June 8.—The four retiring members of Trinity College, Dublin, in the Southern Parliament, were returned unopposed today. They are all Unionists.

There is virtually no election activity in Dublin, but Darrell Figgis, as an independent candidate for Dublin County, has issued a statement declaring that the existence of the Free State is threatened only if it is saved by the return to the new Parliament of men who adhere unreservedly to the Free State.

The Daily Eireann met at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon with Michael Collins and Eamon de Valera leading the opposing sides.

The first item on the agenda was the resumption of consideration of the army department report. Richard Mulcahy, Minister of Defense, was expected to make a statement regarding the progress in negotiations for army unity. The attendance was smaller, many members remaining home to prepare for the coming election.

Shortly after the Daily Eireann the army report was unanimously adopted. J. J. Walsh, Minister of Sports, offered a motion for the application for £5000 to be used in connection with the Anoch Tailleann, or Irish games, to be held in August.

MANY AMERICANS TO BE PRESENTED

LONDON, June 8.—Twenty-one American women and girls will be presented to King George and Queen Mary by Mrs. George Harvey, wife of the American Ambassador, this evening at the first three court functions to be held this season at Buckingham Palace.

The Americans to be presented include Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs.

Gasbruf
TUBING
for Stoves, Lamps & Irons
At Many Dealers
Atlantic Tubing Co., Providence, R.I.

Tower, Mrs. Hammer and Mrs. Cobb, wives of attaches of the American Embassy, and Miss Beal, daughter of Boylston Beal, special attaché. They will be introduced in the "diplomatic category," among which are listed the following "distinguished visitors": Mrs. John D. Prince, wife of the American Minister to Denmark; Mrs. Albert Parker Nieblack, wife of the former American naval attaché in London; Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, wife of the former Minister to Argentina, and Mrs. Frederick F. A. Pearson, wife of the former second Secretary of Embassy in London.

POLES EXPERIENCE INTERNAL UNREST

Disposal of Eastern Galicia and
Wilno Are Burning Questions
at Present

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 8.—Since his return to Warsaw from Genoa, Mr. Skirmunt, Polish Foreign Minister, has been making a series of speeches, in which, while ostensibly maintaining a strong Polish Nationalist attitude, he has indicated the desire to compromise upon the two burning questions of Eastern Galicia and Vilna, which have long threatened peace in this part of the world. The future of Poland would be very much safer than it is now if it were not for the political accident which has placed the Polish Government in the uneasy possession of these largely alien territories.

The Christian Science Monitor's Warsaw correspondent now supplies important particulars, showing that as regards Galicia, Mr. Skirmunt proposes to introduce a measure in the Warsaw Diet to confer some kind of home rule, while as regards the matter of Vilna, which is within the Lithuanian sphere, he is drawing a careful distinction between Lithuania's de jure and de facto rights. At the same time he expressed a desire for negotiation with the Lithuanian Government, "for the purpose of discussing relations of good neighborliness."

Mr. Skirmunt still finds himself obliged to declare that "the union of Wilno territory with Poland was sealed on March 22 this year by a decided expression of the will of the people of that region to form part of the Polish state. He also makes the reproach that "the only obstacle to friendly relations with Lithuania is the obstinate refusal of that state to recognize this fact."

Even with these considerable reservations, however, his attitude is indicative of a tendency which may well find expression when the administration which emerges from the resignation of the present Polish Cabinet reported today comes into office. It is significant that Mr. Skirmunt is the only member of the old Cabinet who expected to reappear in the new.

The change of government itself is a purely party one, though it connotes also with the internal unrest coincident with the difficulties in which Poland finds herself with all her neighbors. The friction with Berlin in connection with the German element in Silesia being only less intense than that with Russia and Lithuania over the Galician and Vilna questions.

NEW YORK HOTELS PROTEST RESTAURANT LIQUOR VIOLATION

Association Sends Resolution to National Officials Charging
Laxity in City Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Hotel Association of New York at its quarterly meeting denounced the restaurants in the theatrical districts that are violating the Volstead Act and directed the officers of the organization to make an appeal directly to President Harding, the Secretary of the Treasury and the National Prohibition Commissioner for a more effective enforcement of the law.

The text of the resolution, in part, follows: "Whereas the Volstead National Prohibition Law, enacted pursuant to the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, absolutely prohibits and makes unlawful the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes."

"Whereas it is a matter of common knowledge, which the public authorities are apparently overlooking, that violations of the aforesaid law are open, flagrant and brazen in a large number of this city and elsewhere, and irresponsible persons are profitably and openly practicing bootlegging practices, and such violations of law are growing in number and extent, notwithstanding the effective remedies which the law affords for the prevention thereof; and

"Whereas it is a matter of common knowledge that under the National Prohibition Law the illegal traffic in liquor is actually increasing, in consequence whereof the restaurant business, which our hotels have heretofore conducted profitably, is in many instances operated at a serious loss; and

"Whereas the hotel keepers of this city and elsewhere have been and will continue to be law-abiding, and

"Resolved, that the officers of the Hotel Association of New York City be instructed to call the matter to the attention of the chief national executives upon whom rests the duty of enforcing the law, and request that they take immediate steps to enforce the existing law so that these intolerable conditions may be forthwith eliminated."

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EXCHANGE IS FINED IN BUCKETING CASE

Maximum of \$5000 Assessed by
Court—Trial of Indicted Officials to Follow

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8.—The American Cotton Exchange, after a trial of three weeks on a charge of permitting members to bucket orders, today was sentenced by Supreme Court Justice Louis W. Marcus to pay a maximum fine of \$5000. Justice Marcus reserved judgment on a motion for a stay of judgment for one hour.

Justice Marcus in sentencing the Exchange said he hoped that all financial institutions would be warned by this case that such business methods would not be sanctioned.

Hugo Wintner, assistant district attorney, who conducted the prosecution, said that the crime was a "heinous one" and the punishment could hardly be adequate. He asked the court to impose the maximum sentence.

The trial of five directors and an officer who are under indictment for conducting a bucket-shop, is expected to take place later.

The American Exchange was found guilty last night by a jury which was out one hour. Mr. Wintner drew from witnesses the fact that fictitious sales were conducted on the floor of the exchange by "affinity" brokers, who transacted their business in pairs. One broker would offer to sell or buy cotton on the order of the customer as he held his right hand in the air with his fingers crossed. The "affinity" to complete the transaction, would hold his hand above his head in a similar manner and shout "Sold!"

A commission would be charged by the broker who acted for the customer and another by the broker who acted for the exchange.

The indictments against the exchange and the six officials were returned after an investigation in March last, conducted by Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo at the request of Joab H. Banton, District Attorney. Justice Marcus denied an application made by Albert Massie and George Gordon Battle for a stay of execution and a certificate of reasonable doubt. Justice Marcus in denying the motion said that it seemed to him that such a request in the case of a corporation was trivial.

Mr. Massie for the Cotton Exchange argued for the motion on the ground that the Cotton Exchange had already suffered enough. Mr. Battle stated after the application had been denied that an appeal would be made as soon as possible.

The court also denied an application for dismissal of the indictment against C. George W. Pratt, Secretary of the Cotton Exchange who has not yet been tried.

The decision refusing to entertain these motions is a decided victory for the city in the fight against bucket-shops. Mr. Wintner, who prosecuted the case was jubilant over the outcome of the trial, and he stated that he was convinced that other indictments would soon follow.

CHINESE AIR SCHOOL STARTED

VICTORIA, B. C., May 30 (Special Correspondence).—Instruction of Chinese in aviation has been started here by the

Chinese Commercial Aviation School, a concern formed by wealthy naturalized Chinese. The school's Curtiss JN4 airplane, fittings and air harbor have been inspected by the Canadian Air Board and approved and now W. H. Brown, M. C., a well-known Canadian army aviator, is taking the Chinese pupils into the air. The pupils all have been instructed in the theory of flying and when they complete their course will be ready to carry on flying in China, officials of the school expect.

MEXICO REPORTS "AMITY" FOR ALL

"Anomaly" Found in Relations
With United States

MEXICO CITY, June 8.—(By The Associated Press).—An outline of Mexico to lay before the State Department is given in a statement issued by the foreign office in answer to a questionnaire submitted to the Government by the newspaper Excelsior.

"Mexico abounds in sentiments of amity toward all the peoples of the world," says the statement, "but unfortunately not all the foreign governments have recognized or have been able to respond to this friendly disposition, having usually cast some shadows over the traditional circle of the republic's friends."

The Government's relations with the United States were described as continuing as before, "with one anomaly, that the correspondence is now informal, as the Americans say, instead of formal, as would be carried on if recognition were extended."

Special dispatches to Excelsior and El Universal from New York take a pessimistic view of the negotiations between Adolfo de la Huerta, secretary of the Treasury, and the international bankers.

MR. HUGHES ASKS TACNA-ARICA FACTS

WASHINGTON, June 8 (By The Associated Press).—Steps have been taken to lay before the State Department the differences over Tacna-Arica which has brought the Chilean-Peruvian conference here to a standstill.

It was indicated today that the move did not involve a formal request for mediation, but simply was for the purpose of informing the United States Government regarding the delicate situation.

The general expectation was that an offer of "good offices" by Secretary Hughes would be the result.

DR. WEBSTER TO GO TO PEKING

PLYMOUTH, N. H., June 8.—At the graduation exercises of the Goldenrod Academy last evening, Dr. Lorin Webster, head master of the school for the past 20 years, formally announced his retirement from the position. Dr. Webster is to sail for Peking, China, where he assumes the professorship of English in the Peking College. During his principality, he has held the presidency of the New Hampshire Educational Council and the New Hampshire Schoolmasters Club.

COUNT ANDRASSY DEFEATED

BUDAPEST, June 8.—Count Andrassy, one of the most prominent leaders of the Hungarian Royalist Party, has been defeated for Parliament in a by-election in the Sopron District by a Social-Democrat, Mr. Heblit.

ADVANCES IN SUGAR

NEW YORK, June 8.—The American Refining Company has again advanced the price of hard sugar 10 points to 6 cents and softs 10 points to 5½ cents. The National Sugar Company advanced refined sugar 10 points to 5.80, and has withdrawn from the market.

FREIGHT RATES REDUCED

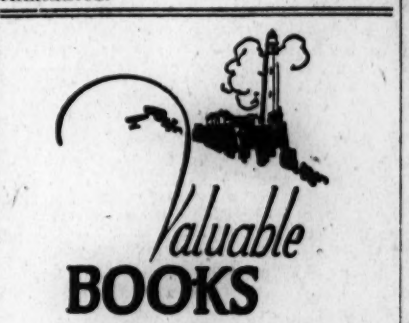
BANGOR, Me., June 8.—Intrastate freight rates on the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad will be reduced, effective July 1, the date on which the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered interstate freight rates reduced according to an announcement made in a letter received yesterday by the Bangor Chamber of Commerce.



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CONFERENCE WANTS END OF CHILD LABOR

Permanent Body Takes Up
Fight for Amendment to Fed-
eral Constitution

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 8.—Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers League and vice-chairman of the recently constituted Permanent Conference for the Abolition of Child Labor, believes the result of the work of that conference will be an amendment to the federal Constitution.

A second session of the conference will be held the last week in June, and in the meantime the special committee appointed by Samuel Gompers, chairman of the permanent conference, will draft a tentative amendment and enforcement act.

During the month, the plans of the conference will be discussed at the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women's National Trade Union League, the National Educational Association and the National Conference of Social Workers. In each instance, the support of the organization will be requested and each will be invited to send delegates to the second conference, in Washington.

According to Mrs. Kelley, there have been introduced before Congress no less than six measures whose object is elimination of child labor, as the result of the recent Supreme Court action declaring unconstitutional the law last enacted. But of these measures, only one, a constitutional amendment, is the subject of legislative enactment only. Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, and Roy G. Fitzgerald (R.), Representative from Ohio, have sponsored almost identical proposals for Federal amendments and, according to Mrs. Kelley, it is probable these proposals will form the basis of any action taken.

President Expected to Ask for Valid Child Labor Laws

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 8.—President Harding is expected to urge Congress "very presently" to amend the Constitution or else to enact legislation to offset the recent Supreme Court decision declaring the Federal Child Labor Law invalid.

The President, in a letter to John Jacob Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, indicated that he intends to take this course so that a valid child labor law may be written upon the statute books. Mr. Rogers talked with the President Monday at the White House, showing him a copy of a resolution drawn up by him, empowering Congress to regulate the employment of women and persons under 21 years of age.

Mr. Harding's letter follows: "I am writing to make acknowledgment of yours of June 1, in which you write me concerning your proposal of an amendment to the Constitution which shall give to the Congress the power to regulate the employment of women and persons under the age of 21 years. I do not think I should choose quite this form for the proposed amendment, but I do believe most sincerely in the purpose at which you are aiming. I have been giving the matter serious thought, and am hoping very presently to communicate with the Congress on the subject. It pleases me very much to know of your earnest interest in this matter."

PRINCETON TO HONOR PRESIDENT HARDING

WASHINGTON, June 8.—President Harding, accompanied by Mrs. Harding and a small party of friends, left

CANNERS ARE ACCUSED OF CRYING "PIRACY" TO SHIELD THEMSELVES

Advocates of Law to Curb Their Exploitation of Alaskan
Salmon Fisheries Hold Packers Cloud Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 8.—Legislation now pending in Congress to protect the fishing industry in Alaska from alleged ravages by big cannery interests, has been brought to the attention of the public by the packers as a result of their recent appeal to the Department of Justice for "protection" against the "lawless elements and fish pirates" who have, it is claimed, interfered with the operations of the cannerymen. This move by the cannerymen has aroused much indignation among those having at heart the interests of the native Alaskans.

"The statements made by the salmon packing corporations to the Department of Justice are preposterous and maliciously false," declares Dan Sutherland, Alaskan delegate to Congress. "They are trying to cover up their own operations by diverting attention to the native Alaskans, who have been trying to protect themselves against the crushing power of the big Chicago and Pacific coast canneries, which gradually are depriving them of their means of livelihood, and even of their daily food supply."

Scouts Charge of "Bolshevism"
Outlining the situation to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Sutherland stated that the charge of "Bolshevism" which the cannerymen had entered against the Alaskans was simply a counter-attack against their recent activity in support of the fisheries regulation bill, introduced in the House by Wallace A. White (R.), Representative from Maine, now on the calendar of the House merchant marine and fisheries committee, and which probably will be reported to the House before the end of the present session. The man who brought this complaint of "Bolshevism," he said, was H. C. Sutherland.

Washington today for New Jersey, where tomorrow he will deliver two addresses, one at the dedication of the Princeton Battle Monument and the other at Princeton University.

The President and his party traveled on a regularly scheduled train and will go to Boundbrook. From there the trip will be made by automobile to the home of Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from New Jersey, near Raritan.

The trip from Raritan to Princeton will be made by automobile. The President will speak about 1 o'clock, at the dedication of the monument where the Revolutionary War Battle of Princeton was fought, and some two hours later will receive an honorary degree from Princeton University. On receiving the degree the President will speak in the university chapel.

INQUIRY PLANNED INTO COAL PRICES

Senator Walsh Predicts Public
Action in Near Future

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 8.—Provoked by developments in the coal price fixing situation, David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, warned in a Senate speech today that "if an organization founded upon the necessity and importance of service is not immediately set up, it is inevitable that the coal industry will sooner or later be taken out of the hands of private industry."

In the meanwhile plans are under way between Senator Walsh and William E. Borah (R.), chairman of the Senate Education and Labor Committee, to institute a sweeping investigation, including the "price fixing" conference of the Secretary of Commerce with bituminous coal operators.

The question of the legality of Herbert Hoover's action was brought up at the Department of Justice today. Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney General, said he was not prepared to say whether it was legal under the circumstances.

Senator Walsh flayed the policy of "greed, extortion and profiteering" by the operators, warning the Senate that the public will not long "complacently accept the answer which the Government makes to them."

"You are deceiving yourselves, Senators, if you think an intelligent people will continue to stand idly by while this coal shortage and high prices go from bad to worse," said Senator Walsh. "The public is tired of operators associating themselves to insure profits, and laborers associating themselves to insure good wages. The laborer is worthy of his hire and the investor is entitled to his profit. What the public will demand, if this condition continues, is a new system in the conduct of this business."

PRESIDENT GETS DATA ON TEAPOT DOME OIL

WASHINGTON, June 8.—President Harding received yesterday a full report of the Interior Department's action in the matter of leasing the Teapot Dome oil reserve lands in Wyoming to the Sinclair interests. Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, delivered it to the White House in person and spent some time discussing its details with the President.

Mr. Fall sent to the Senate the complete file of documents relating to the lease, but explained that so voluminous was the correspondence and papers that it was summarized. The summary was the document which he left with the President.

NEW NIGHT AIR SERVICE

PARIS, June 8.—The first aerial round trip at night between Paris and London was negotiated last night by an airplane carrying 10 passengers. Strong lights were installed along the route and the terminal airdromes at Le Bourget and Croyden were illuminated.

Strong, who appeared as a representative of the cannerymen to oppose the bill during the hearings last winter. "The letter from the cannerymen, on which was based the Attorney General's statement that he was prepared to wage vigorous warfare on those whose alleged depredations had worked injury to the fishing industry, from beginning to end a tissue of propaganda and falsehoods," Mr. Sutherland asserted.

The passage of legislation to curb the depredations of the cannerymen is absolutely essential, he declared, unless the salmon of Alaska, now worth \$50,000,000, are to be destroyed and the native inhabitants deprived of their only means of livelihood.

Packers Oppose White Bill
Opposing such legislation is a large firm, said to be under the control of one of the "Big Five" packers. These, according to Mr. Sutherland, have maintained a continuous lobby against the bill.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries also is understood to be against the White bill.

The reason, as set forth by Mr. Sutherland, is that "it approves of a continuation of a system of special privilege for the Alaska cannerymen."

"The fact that the right of free fishery for the Alaska native, or, in fact, for any individual, has been set forth in innumerable decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States and by many federal courts does not appeal to the Bureau of Fisheries, principally for the reason that it does not appeal to the Chicago packers, and as long as the United States Bureau of Fisheries is dominated and controlled by the packers, as it has been in the past, just so long will dissension and strife continue," said Mr. Sutherland.



Prominent Delegates to the Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, in Session in Waukegan, Illinois

ARCHITECTS DIFFER ON LABOR DISPUTES

American Institute at Chicago Finally Upholds Board for Jurisdictional Awards

CHICAGO, June 8.—The American Institute of Architects has reached a membership of 2500, Henry H. Kendall of Boston, its president, reported to the institute's fifty-fifth annual convention, which opened here yesterday. In the last two years, it has gained 1032 members, he noted, while the increasing desire of architects to work together has been further evidenced by the organization of 11 new chapters in this period.

Meantime, there has been an increasing recognition of the organized architects by public bodies having to do with the building, artistic and economic questions of the day. "The Department of Commerce has been most generous," Mr. Kendall said, "in recognizing the value of the architects' advice and assistance, and has given adequate recognition to members of the institute's representation on committees and commissions for the study of economic problems."

Touching on waste in advertising and presentation of products to the architect, Mr. Kendall said he had experienced worthwhile results from the study of this question, entered into recently at the instance of the institute.

The standard form of contract developed by the institute's committee is meeting with constantly increasing demand, he reported, indicative of a success which many had deemed it impossible to obtain.

Study of Disputes Ordered
Study of jurisdictional disputes among labor unions and the formulation of recommendations was ordered by the institute session devoted to industrial relations. This action followed presentation of the annual report of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the building industries.

The report, presented by the board's chairman, E. J. Russell of St. Louis, opened up discussion of continuance of the institute's representation on the board. Whether the institute will commit all its members and chapters to the open shop, or will allow them to make separate settlements in non-union territory, was the issue in dispute.

In submitting his report, Mr. Russell told of the co-operation of the National Board with officials of 17 international unions in the building industry.

"We obtained their support," he said. "We found that they and the members of organized labor condemn the malpractices of minor officials and that they look to the day when they can eliminate radicalism from their ranks. By co-operation with them and with the other elements in the industry, we already have succeeded in reducing the jurisdictional disputes by 90 per cent. Sixteen of the unions have co-operated with us. Only the carpenters have refused; and we expect that they will be brought into line before the American Federation of Labor convention in Cleveland concludes this month."

Objection From California
Sumner Hunt of Los Angeles, representing the Southern California chapter of the institute, read an objection to Mr. Russell's report.

"Our members do not want," he said, "to be governed by a national amalgamated building trades board, such as the action of the board tends to. We question the expediency of acting in these disputes through the board, without consent of the chap-

ters. However, we are gentlemen and architects and amenable to reason and hence will abide in general by the tenets of the board, without accepting all its stipulations."

Mr. Buller of Colorado submitted a resolution from his state chapter, refusing to "give support in full" to the actions of the board.

"We do not object entirely to the operations of the board," he said. "But Denver is an open shop town. We do not have to deal with unions there. Now, the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards deals only with unions. It therefore does not touch our problems, and we feel that it can be improved. That is the intent of our resolution."

Ten Had Approved It
Mr. Buller stated that this resolution had been sent to other chapters, of which 10 state organizations had replied in consonance with its arguments.

Mr. Phillips of Wisconsin read a resolution in which that chapter "protested the mandatory clause" in the institute's endorsement of the national board. He doubted if the institute had constitutional right to enact such a clause; but the executive secretary of the convention reported that the question had been submitted to counsel who had advised that such action was within the powers of the institute. Protest against the mandatory clause also was made by delegates from Michigan who also argued that, inasmuch as Detroit was operating as an open shop town, compulsion to adhere to the findings of the board was a hindrance in the industry.

Following the debate, Mr. Russell's report was received unanimously. Motion was then made to refer the question of enforcement of the board's findings in open shop territory to the board of directors or the committee on jurisdictional disputes of the institute, for further study and report. This also passed unanimously.

T. E. Donnelly of Chicago, chairman of the Citizens Committee to Enforce the Landis Award, outlined the history of the recent dispute in the building trades in that city. Emil Lorch of Detroit reported on the work of the National Council of Registration Boards.

REFUGEES FLOCK INTO GLASGOW
GLASGOW, June 8.—A serious problem is facing Glasgow as a result of the flocking into here of refugees from the troubled parts of northern Ireland. Nearly 1000 men, women, and children have arrived thus far. Halls for their accommodation have been opened.

AIR MINISTRY PROPOSED
PARIS, June 8 (By The Associated Press)—An autonomous air ministry would be created within the Ministry of War under a bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today by the War Minister, M. Maginot.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

ONE WEEK Beginning MON., JUNE 12
Show Grounds, Huntington Ave., Boston
RINGLING BROS. & BAILEY
THE SHOW OF 10,000 WONDERS
100 DOUBLE LENGTH R.R. CARS
1500 PEOPLE
700 ARENAs
DOORS OPEN AT 12 A.M.
PERFORMANCES AT 8 A.M.
ONE TICKET ADMITS TO EVERYTHING
WILD ANIMAL CIRCUS
200 TRAINED HORSES
Tickets on sale at Stief Piano Co., 148 Boylston St., at same prices as charged on show grounds.
Adults 75c, Children 50c, War Tax Included

To The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Mass.

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Three Months, 2.25 ☐ One month, 75c. ☐

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RAILWAY UNIONS' ATTITUDE IN DOUBT

Some Leaders Say Strike Hinges
Upon a United Front With
Transport Workers

CINCINNATI, June 8.—While union heads generally refrained from commenting on the probability of a walk-out as the result of the release of strike ballots to 400,000 railway shopmen, some leaders expressed the belief that although there were grounds for a strike in the railroad industry, it would not be sanctioned unless all of the 16 brotherhoods and organizations presented a united front.

Doubt was expressed that the four transportation brotherhoods would join in such a movement, in view of the fact that their members' wages had not been cut by the railroad labor board.

Significance, however, was accorded a letter sent to all locals following release of the ballots by the executive council of the federated shop crafts, in which it was declared: "This is a time for action, and not for talk and unnecessary delay."

Rail Executives Express Doubt of Eventual Strike

CHICAGO, June 8.—Railroad unions continued preparations today for their strike vote, with leaders predicting that the referendum would be heavily in favor of a suspension of work in protest against wage reductions made by the Railroad Labor Board, despite statements by several railroad presidents that strike sentiment was confined largely to union leaders and that there was good reason to doubt whether the sentiment would saturate the nation's railway workers.

The statement expressing doubt whether the strike sentiment would echo through the rank and file of the unions was signed by the following rail executives: M. E. Byram, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Hale Holden, Burlington; W. H. Finley, Northwestern; J. E. Gorman, Rock Island; C. H. Markham, Illinois Central; and S. M. Felton, Chicago & Great Western.

RUSSIA GUARANTEES RIGHTS OF TZECHS

PRAGUE, June 8 (By The Associated Press)—The personal security of citizens of Tzecho-Slovakia in Russia and security of their property rights there are guaranteed by the commercial treaty between Russia and Tzecho-Slovakia, signed here on Monday. The terms of the treaty are identical with those of a treaty signed with the Ukraine the day following.

The treaty is purely commercial and economic in character. It contains no clauses relating to other than matters of this nature. Much business already has been transacted between the two countries along the lines of the treaty.

Educate Your Boys

Yellowstone Park

There's real education in a trip to Yellowstone Park—for youngsters and grown-ups, too. In addition to geysers, the Grand Canyon, fossil forests, wild animals, and over 150 species of birds—there is also Camp Roosevelt Forest and Trail School for Boys. Here youths under 17 years revel in the romance of the Old West, enjoy life in the open, and find material for entertaining interpretation of geology, zoology, botany and forestry.

Northern Pacific Ry.

"2000 Miles of Startling Beauty"

leads to Gardiner Gateway, the historic northern entrance (dedicated by Theodore Roosevelt in 1903) of Yellowstone National Park. It is directly accessible to Mammoth Hot Springs and the Motor Transportation and Hotel and Camp System of the Park. Tour the Park, then out Cody Gateway to Colorado—enjoy Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pike's Peak, etc. Take low cost side trip to Rocky Mt. (Estes) Park.

11816 Round Trip—
From Boston

Yellowstone offers you modern hotels or camp life without any of its hardships. Let the Northern Pacific help you arrange and plan your vacation. You'll be astonished at how much you can see at a small cost.



North Coast Limited

All-steel Through Train to Yellowstone Park
Leaves Chicago 10:10 A. M. daily from
Union Station, Burlington Route

Write, call or phone for free books—as fascinating as fiction.
C. E. Foster, District Passenger Agent
217 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Phone Congress 5435
A. B. Smith, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Paul, Minnesota

"AD" MEN TO RAISE TRADE STANDARDS

Thousands to Confer at World Meeting in Milwaukee on Business Revival

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8.—With an attendance estimated anywhere from 6000 to 9000, the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World will open their eighteenth annual convention here Sunday. The estimate of attendance is based on "past performance." Last year, at Atlanta, with a membership of 213 clubs, the attendance was 2045. This year there are 253 associated clubs, representing 23,000 members, all the growth of 18 years since the association was organized in Chicago. At its first annual convention in St. Louis there were 13 associated clubs, and the attendance 200.

In laying out the program the committee has given more than the usual amount of time to departmental meetings—apparently a modern trend in convention work—because it is believed much better results can be accomplished in smaller group gatherings, especially when all are particularly interested in a certain line of endeavor. It is anticipated that every delegate will carry home an enthusiasm and optimism that will insure a forward movement into fields of larger business opportunity.

For Truth in Publicity

One of the most effective pieces of work accomplished by the numerous advertising clubs throughout the country and, consequently by the association, has been the persistent effort to eliminate all but the most truthful and authentic from the advertising pages of newspapers and magazines and from every phase of publicity. This work is accomplished through vigilance committees in the local organizations and through a vigilance committee in the association. The name designates perfectly the work of the committee. It is active perpetually and, in the case of the larger organization, has made rapid progress in the last year. The report of this committee will be one of the most important pieces of business before this convention—which will be filled with important business.

Among those foremost in the activities of the Vigilance Committee are Herbert S. Houston, Harry D. Robbins, Merle S. Sidener and Jerome Simmons, counsel. As an assistant district attorney of New York, Mr. Simmons was detailed last year to New York City; many of the most flagrant offenders were indicted, and other effects of the Banton-Simmons campaign are being felt daily in the field occupied by operators of "shady" speculations. It was because of the results achieved by the vigilance committee of the association engaged in this work.

Wide Range of Influence

Almost every field of activity is touched by the association, manufacturing, agriculture, finance, commerce, public utilities and government being thoroughly considered. Representatives of all of these lines will attend the convention and will be heard from for "the good of the order." Results are expected to be of considerable aid in the further rehabilitation of business; a higher development of the ethics of advertising and, incidentally, other lines.

While the general sessions will be of great value in preparing the program, the departmental and inter-departmental meetings will bring together in close contact the men who must grapple with the details of the mammoth businesses of the United States.

Judge Charles J. Orblin of Indianapolis, vice-president of the sixth district of the association, said no previous convention has had higher objectives, finer ideals or more tremendous possibilities. "It will be not only a 'brass tacks' convention but a convention that will touch business men with the spark of enthusiasm and optimism and send them back home with a realization that this is the year to move forward into the field of larger business endeavor," he added. "A greater vision, a mightier effort, a higher ideal in the matter of merchandising methods—these are slogans that will dominate the convention."

About 200 speakers will address the convention, the first meetings taking place in various churches Sunday morning. Among the distinguished speakers will be Sir Charles F. H. H. of London, Member of Parliament, who was in charge of the publicity for the recruiting campaign and the war loans.

Notable Speakers on Program

"The Spirit of the Convention," will be the topic of Charles Henry Mackintosh of Chicago, president at the opening general session Monday morning.

Other speakers will be William M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; Howard W. Harrington of the Moline Flour Works; James A. Emery of the National Manufacturers' Association, and L. J. Cunniff of Toronto. Speakers at the Wednesday morning general session will be O. C. Harn of the National Lead Company, Anderson Pace of Baltimore, W. S. Ashby of the Western Clock Company, Edward S. Jordan of the Jordan Automobile Company, and Capt. John W. Corby of the Cyclone Fence Company, Waukegan, Ill.

Speakers who will address the agricultural department include Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; E. T. Meredith, former Secretary of Agriculture; Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas; Eugene Meyer, Jr., chairman of the War Finance Corporation, and S. R. McKelvie, Governor of Nebraska.

Talks on financial advertising will be made by W. W. Douglas, vice-president of the Bank of Italy, San Francisco; F. W. Ellsworth, vice-president of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Com-



CHARLES HENRY MACKINTOSH
Photo by Bourdich

pany, New Orleans; Edward Bird Wilson of New York; C. K. Matson of the Cleveland Trust Company; Paul H. Hardesty of the Union Trust Company of Chicago, and Fred M. Staker of the Commercial Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Trust company advertising will be discussed by Benjamin Bills of the American Bond and Mortgage Company, Chicago; H. M. Morgan, St. Louis Union Trust Company; E. L. Colegrove of the Union Trust Company, Cleveland; L. C. Platter, American Security and Trust Company, Washington; Clinton F. Berry, Union Trust Company, Detroit, and Samuel Witting, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

C. D. McCaw, the Kentucky farmer-preacher, will address The Associated Retail Advertisers. Horace Wade, boy novelist, reporter and ad writer, will speak on "Getting Under a Boy's Skin." Frank Irving Fletcher, New York, will be the principal speaker on the retailers' program Monday afternoon.

For Newspaper Executives

The National Association of Newspaper Executives will have as speakers: L. J. Boughner, Chicago Daily News; George M. Burbach, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; B. L. Chapman, New York World; M. E. Foster, Houston Chronicle; and Frank T. Carroll of the Indianapolis News.

The church advertising department has on its program the following speakers: Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Chicago; the Rev. C. W. Mackenzie, Grand Rapids, Mich.; the Rev. W. L. Stansel, Milwaukee; the Rev. W. L. Young, Beaver Dam, Wis.; R. A. Turnquist, Milwaukee Journal; F. T. Carroll, advertising manager of the Indianapolis News; Rowe Stewart of the Philadelphia Record; A. C. Newmyer, New Orleans Item; the Rev. W. E. Barton, Chicago; Dr. Charles McAlpine, New York; the Rev. E. E. Elliot, Kansas City; the Rev. P. B. Hill, San Antonio, and the Rev. F. H. Case, Chicago.

The Pan-American association session will be addressed by W. A. Austin, Baldwin Locomotive Works; F. K. Rhines, New York, and Dr. Julius Klein, director of foreign and domestic commerce, Washington.

Discussion of municipal appropriations for advertising tourist and automobile camps as a community asset and advertising medium, and the inter-relationship of town and country life is to be taken up at the session of the community advertising department.

Milwaukee for months has been making bountiful plans to be hospitable to the visitors, and their reception and entertainment will be noteworthy. The convention has resulted in a splendid permanent improvement in the city that has been urged for years—the beautification of the property fronting on the Milwaukee River, which traverses the heart of the downtown section.

RESEARCH CENTER FOR HONOLULU

Danish Expedition Looking Up Best Place for Station

HONOLULU, Hawaii, May 20 (Special Correspondence)—Honolulu may soon become the official headquarters for international research in the Pacific.

Word has been received here from Dr. C. G. J. Peterson of Copenhagen, chairman of the Danish branch of the International Biological Association, that a Danish expedition has been sent to the Pacific to select a suitable location for an international biological research station, such as has already been established for the Atlantic.

Dr. Peterson has expressed the opinion that Honolulu, on account of the facilities offered by the Bishop Museum, is the logical place for the proposed station. The purpose is to concentrate and co-operate in study by experts of the world, the movement being backed, not only by Denmark, but by most of the European nations.

The Danish expedition, which includes Dr. J. Mortensen, who has several times visited Honolulu, and Dr. H. J. Jensen, is already in the Pacific, having been heard from last at the Key Islands, west of New Guinea. They are expected to return to Honolulu with the results of their investigations, and to make arrangements for further co-operation with the Bishop Museum.



MERLE SIDENER



HARRY D. ROBBINS

Vigilance Committee of Advertisers
Report of This Body Will Form One of Most Important Features of Convention of Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, to Assemble at Milwaukee on Sunday

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, June 7

THROUGH the indiscretion of one or two men the newspaper correspondents in Washington recently were threatened with the loss of one of their most cherished privileges—the bi-weekly conferences with the President.

The public may not realize how so many seemingly anonymous and yet authentic statements concerning administrative affairs are secured. For the benefit of the uninformed, much of this information comes from Mr. Harding at these informal gatherings. So important have they come to be considered, that from 50 to 100 correspondents gather at the White House twice a week on the invitation of the President. They are permitted to submit questions, in writing, and replies are received to a majority of the questions, upon which the correspondents may predicate articles, long or short, as circumstances dictate, which are entirely reliable and never are contradicted.

The only condition imposed is that the President shall not be quoted. This restriction is enforced strictly for the reason that on such occasions Mr. Harding speaks informally and without preparation and while he gives correct information his answers are given off-hand. There is no opportunity to study phrasing or manner of expression. It can easily be realized how vastly important is this highest of all sources of news to the Washington writers, and, usually, the single restriction is followed closely. Only once has the inhibition been disregarded. That was recently. In one of his talks last week the President is supposed to have discussed sensational criticisms of some executive acts. One or two correspondents attempted to reproduce his language.

It is probable the correspondents considered they were doing the President a real favor as they made him stand for the right. Not in this light was the matter viewed by Mr. Harding himself. He takes the opposite view and considers it a breach of the code of ethics, regardless of the intention of the writer, and, if reports may be relied upon, he has let it be known that a repetition of the offense may result in the discontinuance of the conferences. Such a result would be serious indeed. The correspondents value these gatherings and all are promising to be good.

Executive conferences are becoming very important features of newspaper work in Washington. Not only the President but many Cabinet members, grant regular meetings to the correspondents and from other officials as well as from the Chief Executive much valuable data is obtained. The meetings with Secretary Hughes and Secretary Hoover are prized especially because of their close connection with the more serious affairs of the Administration.

The conferences are modern, the outgrowth of conditions arising during, and since the late war. The war developed not only more problems in Washington, but it greatly increased the number of newspaper representatives here. Thus came together a greater bulk of news and greater number of seekers after news.

While the war was on, the departments and the Chief Executive,

Woodrow Wilson, became impressed with the desirability of keeping the public informed regarding the progress of events and the practice of calling in the newspaper correspondents was begun. It went well for a time, but there were so many delicate questions then to the front that it was abandoned and not resumed by Mr. Wilson. When, however, Mr. Harding was confronted with a similar situation and conditions were favorable he revived the custom, which continues, much to the gratification of the writers and of doubtless benefit of their readers.

It is different from the old days. Previous to the regime of President Roosevelt the sight of a President by a newspaper representative was an unusual incident. Rarely if ever were they admitted in groups and when seen at all the meeting was especially sought and granted as a favor. President Roosevelt was kind to his friends of the press and he was responsible for many a good story. But these went to favorites. The biweekly conference is open to all reputable writers under Mr. Harding, as were those held by Mr. Wilson.

True, all get the same story, but their writings do not indicate a common source. Every man writes from his own point of view. Thus the world gets a variety of news and it comes from authoritative sources through reliable channels.

Congressional committee hearings allow of more diversion and "human interest" than perhaps any other activities on the "Hill." They may become a matter of more or less routine to the overworked committee member, but to the witnesses appearing for various causes they are of tremendous import. At a recent hearing before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, appeared 80 members of the League of American Citizens of Ukrainian Extraction, to plead for the passage of a resolution calling on Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to furnish the House with facts concerning the Polish rule in East Galicia and the Ukraine.

Undaunted by the fact that they had been kept waiting in the corridor 45 minutes after the time for which the hearing was scheduled, waiting for the committee to assemble, they filed into the room when the chairman appeared and stood throughout the proceedings, intent upon every word that was said and every question asked, ready to supply their spokesman, Dwight M. Lowery of Philadelphia, with statistics and names whenever he paused.

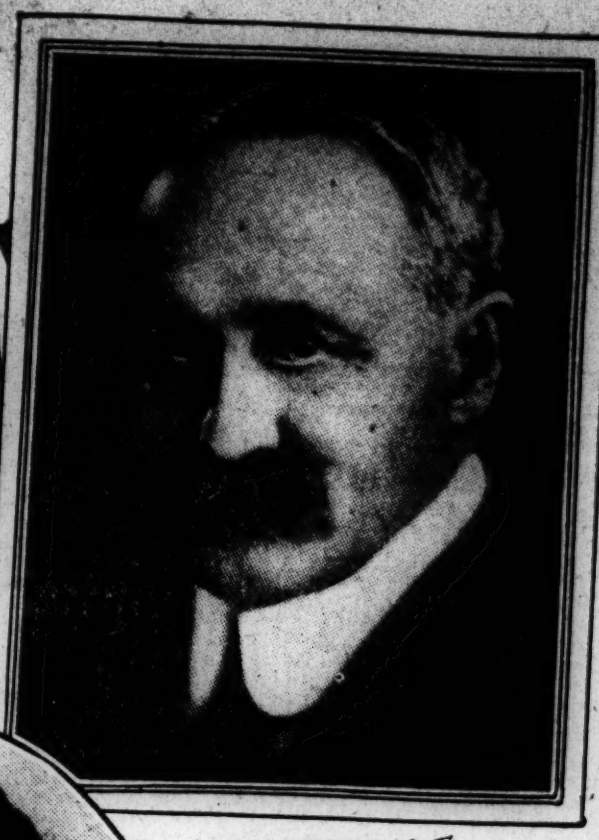
Each man and woman wore a small nosegay of blue and yellow flowers—the national colors of the West Ukrainian republic. One of their number, an American war veteran, carried their flag, which he displayed to the committee—azure blue and white.

Milk-Fed Broiling Chickens. 38¢ lb
Fresh Mackerel . . . 2 lbs for 25¢
Own Farm Spinach . . . 10¢ peck

W.K. Hutchinson Co. MARKETS

284 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
COR. FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON

Other Stores, Arlington, Winchester, Lexington



HERBERT S. HOUSTON

HAWAII TAKES UP RADIO IN EARNEST

Wireless Telephone Receiving Sets Are Installed by Hundreds

HONOLULU, Hawaii, May 20 (Special Correspondence)—Although wireless is not new to Hawaii, Honolulu having been one of the first cities of the world to adopt it for strictly commercial purposes, only during the last month has keen public interest been displayed in telephoning by radio. Today literally hundreds of receiving sets are being installed in homes throughout the city.

Two Honolulu English newspapers have erected high-powered sending stations on their respective buildings, and radio concerts are soon to become a tri-weekly feature of their service. Each paper has already broadcast a few concerts merely as an experiment, one by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin having been distinctly heard on Kauai, the island farthest removed from the capital city.

The latest development is the announcement by the Matson Navigation Company, plying between Honolulu and San Francisco, that it intends to equip its vessels so that passengers may telephone to the shore. With these sets installed, it is planned to furnish the passengers with daily concert and a news service.

Laughan MacCaughy, superintendent of public instruction, in a recent interview expressed the hope that soon there would be a receiving set in every rural school. Schools thus equipped he said, could become community centers at which the fathers and mothers of the pupils might be "educated by radio" through specially prepared programs for broadcasting. The University of Hawaii has already proposed that portions of its extension course in agriculture be broadcast.

The territorial trade school is planning to manufacture a large number of receiving sets, and to sell them to the rural and other schools at a minimum cost. Great interest is shown by the oriental population of the city to such extent that several of the best sets made to date by amateurs are owned by Japanese and Chinese boys. Honolulu today receives all foreign news by wireless, the naval radio being utilized by the local English dailies.

REFUGEES ENTER RUMANIA

BUCHAREST, June 8.—Refugees from the Russian famine areas are pouring over the Rumanian frontiers, and it is estimated there are now 18,000 Jews from Russia or Bessarabia attempting to obtain visas to their Rumanian passports from the American consulate. All are endeavoring to secure places on the list for July 1, when Rumania's new quota for emigration to the United States begins under the American immigration law.

Graduation Watches

for both
YOUNG MEN
and
YOUNG WOMEN

\$16.50 upwards

41
Summer St.
BOSTON

RADIO!

SUPPLIES FOR JOBBERS,
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS

Write to **MORAESCO**
5125 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

ROTARY PREPARING TO ELECT OFFICERS

Nominations Will Be Received Late Today—Three Cities Want 1923 Convention

LOS ANGELES, June 8 (Special)—With the big International Rotary Convention swinging into the final hours of its business sessions, the work it had done was reviewed in an address by Crawford C. McCullough, president. Then the way was cleared for nomination of officers late this afternoon.

In describing Rotary's reason for existence, Mr. McCullough said: "Our Rotary clubs are training schools in citizenship, and so long as they remain true to their purpose, their value will endure."

"Within the international organization, 26 nations are represented. What has the future in store for rotary? This depends upon the \$1,000 men who today call themselves Rotarians. We are builders, not for ourselves, but for all time. Sure of secure foundation, sure of materials, shall we not be equally sure of the structure we are rearing? So long as we remain true to fundamentals, true to ourselves, and true exemplars of service and good will, we may march on to meet the future with the serene confidence of men who dare to do—and, doing, dare."

Overseas matters were given special attention in convention hall yesterday, and many notable delegates were presented to the convention. Among countries heard, from were Great Britain, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines and China. Cablegrams expressing "best wishes" were read from Scotland, Norway and Japan.

Tomorrow, the board of directors will receive the applications of various cities for the next convention. Delegates from St. Louis are active in a move to secure for their city the 1923 Rotary assembly, as also are those from Minneapolis, Minn., and Duluth, Minn. Toronto, Can., would like to have International Rotary as its guest in 1924.

The convention tendered a vote of thanks to the Los Angeles delegation for an act of unusual courtesy. Yesterday a great pageant was staged and, naturally, every delegate wished to see it. Although the auditorium holds 2400, it was not big enough for all Rotarians to get in, so in this emergency it was suggested by members of the Los Angeles delegation that all Californians, virtually 1000 in number, leave the building and give their seats to the visitors.

This was cheerfully done, with the result that all from other countries, and most of the American delegates outside California, were able to witness the pageant.

Two thousand automobiles will take delegates on sight-seeing trips Saturday.

Facing the way for admittance of federal, state, and municipal officers as members of Rotary, the convention indicated emphatic approval of a move toward recognizing public servants as business men in every sense of the word. Arthur G. Pierce, chairman of the advisory committee on classification, stated that he would make such a recommendation to the board of directors.

Walter S. Young of Worcester, Mass., delivered an address on "Attendance," as the basis of continued Rotary activity.

Wanamaker's

Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

Camee

We try to have a good reason for everything.

For instance, when we make candy we want to make the best candy, because the best is none too good.

If there is purer, better candy anywhere in the country than our own Camee, we have yet to find it.

Orders come from all over the country for Camee.

Letters tell us how good it is.

And we know how good it is because we make it.

Of course, it all depends upon whether you like candy or not.

But if you do, try Camee—then tell us just what you think about it.

VIRTUOSI OVER-EMPHASIS CONDEMNED BY MUSIC MASTER

Mr. Bartholomew Would Encourage Use of Player-Piano and Phonograph in School Room and Home

NEW YORK, June 7 (Special Correspondence)—"Music should mean joy, growth, self-expression," said Marshall Bartholomew in the course of his address before the convention of Music Industries Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of "The new place of the player-piano and the phonograph in music education."

Mr. Bartholomew is director of undergraduate music at Yale University and director of the Seymour School of Musical Re-education. His message is spoken of by persons attending the convention as the most constructive and interesting in many respects, of any thus far delivered.

Continuing, Mr. Bartholomew said: "The music business cannot prosper independently of musical education any more than civilization in general can be held together and progress without education. For generations, educators have been 'putting the cart before the horse' and have stressed performance and totally neglected hearing. We know today, however, that the first and all-important step in music education is learning to listen. The latest word in musical education is that performance is not the first, but rather the last step. Listening must precede performance. Musical education no longer means pumping something known as a 'system' or a 'method' into a pupil from the outside, but it means developing the latest music which is already there. It means self-expression, not parrot-like imitation or a technical achievement."

Machinery Drives Out Music

"It might be profitable to delve briefly into the causes of the present situation in music in order intelligently to establish a plan of co-operation between music educators and the music industries for the development of music in the future. The main forces easily are detected, each working in different directions, but both tending to drive music out of the very-day life of people, and either stifling it or driving it into artificiality and virtuosity."

"One of these forces has been the growth of modern industrialism. Before the days of big machinery, men sang at their work. The turn of the mill-wheel throbbed out the rhythm of the miller's song; the condenser sang as he piled his ore; the spinner sang at his loom; ships' crews hoisted anchor to the lilt of the chantey, and the shepherd charmed away the hours making music on his pipes. Melody was the companion, and inspiration of the worker at his task."

"As a result, a large part of the world's work today has ceased to be a creative effort and has become instead of a soulless drudgery. Business and industry have been emphasized at the expense of human values."

"Another destructive force came in the form of an invasion and domination of American music for foreign artists. A great influx of European virtuosi, long-haired prodigies of the keyboard and violin, together with extensively advertised grand opera stars boasting formidable names, monopolized the attention of the public. They occupied the stage, and drove the natives into the audience."

where they have been content to remain ever since, developing as a result that very serious social malady known as the 'audience habit'."

Virtuosity Over-Emphasized

"The academic result of this over-emphasis on virtuosity has been an unfortunate tendency on the part of teachers and conservatories of music to encourage the extraordinary talent at the expense of the average talent, to specialize music out of everyday life and make it exclusive, high-brow, intellectual, a thing for the elite and the aristocratic."

"Into this situation the phonograph and the player-piano have introduced a vital and rapidly increased constructive factor. They have made music available to everybody. If the crude traditions in music have made it easy for the popular music producer to exploit this field and sell huge quantities of bad music, that is only a passing phase which time and the right methods of musical education will wipe out automatically. But the fact remains that the phonograph and the player-piano have been the means of bringing the greatest artists of the world into the homes of the poor as well as the rich, and have enriched infinitely the lives of many thousands. They have taken the stupidly exaggerated emphasis on sheer virtuosity and technical skill away by making it available to everybody any time. As a result we shall find people once more ready to seek the real meaning and purpose of music; they will interest themselves in the music which is already there, and less and less in the dazzling and exciting surface of technical stunts."

Useful in Classrooms

"But the last and most important use of the player-piano and the phonograph from the standpoint of musical education only recently has been entered upon. That step consists of taking them right into the classroom and studio as a means of assisting the teacher, and even taking the teacher's place."

"There is no reason whatever why the music educators of America, co-operating intelligently and sympathetically with the music industries of America, should not set the cause of music ahead more during the next five years than has been possible during the previous 20."

At the annual election of the National Piano Manufacturers Association, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, C. C. Chickering of Chickering Brothers, Chicago; first vice-president, Mark P. Campbell of Bramhall Piano Company, New York; second vice-president, E. J. Jacobson of the Straube Piano Company, Chicago; secretary, James T. Bristol of Price & Teeple, Chicago; treasurer, Charles Jacob of Jacob Brothers, New York.

The National Association of Music Merchants reported 893 active and 193 associate members, or a total membership of 1,086. This division of the Music Industries Chamber of Commerce is the largest attended at the New York 'Jubilee Convention,' now in session at the Hotel Commodore.

LIQUOR SMUGGLED IN BY CASE AS DRY FORCES FIGHT FLASKS

New Yorker Tells of Sea Captain Who Got \$65,000 for Cargo—Inspecting Force too Small

NEW YORK, May 18—"Is the Eighteenth Amendment a success?" and "Does Prohibition Prohibit?" are two questions that have been asked times innumerable since the Eighteenth Amendment became operative. Each question has been variously answered "Yes" and "No," largely according to the personal inclinations and desires of the party giving the answer.

Both sides of the question, with some of the reasons for the negative and affirmative answers have been brought to the attention of a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a man who is a staunch believer in prohibition, but happens to have first-hand knowledge of certain violations of the Volstead Enforcement Act. The following statement by this man may throw some light on this subject not hitherto generally known:

Run-Running Overlooked

"R. A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, at a gathering in Louisville, Ky., is reported to have stated, in support of the success of the enforcement of prohibition that 'withdrawals from bonded warehouses for the current year, on the basis of the last three or four months, will amount to 2,000,000 gallons,' comparing this figure with the 130,000,000 gallons of American-made whiskey which, he said, was consumed in the United States annually during the years immediately preceding prohibition. Mr. Haynes further is quoted as presenting strong arguments to support the success of prohibition but nowhere in his remarks is he credited with any reference to 'run-running' in any of its several phases."

"Incidentally, it will be noted, that this question of smuggling liquor into the United States is usually left fairly well alone by any of the officials who are endeavoring earnestly to enforce the law. To my way of thinking, this is one of the most serious matters with which the country must deal if it is to secure the effect desired through the prohibition law. I have kept my ear to the ground and believe I have some information on this smuggling question that will prove of interest."

"In the first place it is well to figure on the 'efforts' being made to stop smuggling. The port of New York

has, in all, approximately 450 customs inspectors, whose duty it is to inspect each and every piece of baggage of each and every person coming into the United States, by boat, from any part of the world. There are none too many men for the job. One of the larger trans-Atlantic liners keeps 120 men busy for several hours 'clearing' the passenger list. Frequently there are several of these vessels reaching port in a single day so that the time of these customs inspectors is well occupied. However, of the 450 there has been assigned a total of 15 to search for contraband liquor. Just consider the slim chance they have of locating any large percentage that is brought here either by passengers or crews of these vessels."

State Force Overburdened

"In addition to the customs officials, I am informed, the Federal Prohibition Director has, occasionally, eight or 10 men to reinforce the 15 of the customs department. These men frequently are called away to handle cases in the extreme far end of the State which leaves the Port of New York at the mercy of the smuggler save only for such protection as may be given by the customs men and city police—and these have other duties. No blame can be attached to Ralph A. Day, Federal Prohibition Director, for the reason that his staff is slightly more than 100 strong and he has the great task of covering the entire State and paying particular attention to the Canadian Border."

"Naturally, the customs men are kept busy searching the more important of the arriving steamers and are not in a position to give attention to the smaller crafts, cargo steamers and out-and-out 'run-running' vessels of various descriptions."

"The New York police—at least some of them—are in sympathy with the efforts to enforce prohibition. Some of them decidedly are not. They, with the men from Mr. Day's office, watch as closely as is possible the incoming vessels from the West Indian, Cuban, Colombian and southern European ports. There are recorded instances where these officers have boarded suspected vessels, proved their suspicions well founded, arrested members of the crew, lashed shoremen and stevedores on charges

of infractions of the prohibition law. This action, naturally, has caused some little delay in discharging the freight of the vessel, which delay, in certain cases, has resulted in protests being lodged by those holding charter to the vessel."

Activity Brings Rebuke

"I have personal knowledge of one instance in which an inspector caught seven 'bootleggers' in the act and arrested them while they were unloading a certain boat at a certain wharf. This efficiency on the part of the inspector was reported to the Customs House and a complaint lodged, owing to the delay in unloading. The inspector received reproof from his superior and was cautioned to 'exercise judgment' thereafter in such matters. Yet those unacquainted with such instances—this is but one of many—wonder that the enforcement officers become calloused, overlook lawbreaking and eventually—some at least—become a party to such lawbreaking."

"The present system of fines is far from conducive to respect for the liquor enforcement law. The fines are too small—if we must have fines. Furthermore in more instances than not the fine never is imposed. It is particularly refers to the man, or woman—for, sad to relate, women are active in the smuggling business in this vicinity—who smuggles a single or a couple of bottles ashore. It is seldom they are caught and then, usually, they are lectured by the inspector and their contraband liquor confiscated. Should an arrest be made they are fined \$5 for each bottle."

"As a usual thing there must be more than one bottle before the law is enforced. I say must, not because the law so indicates but because it has become a 'custom' with the officials. What becomes of the 'single' bottles that are confiscated may be surmised."

"The liquor stock of vessels in American ports flying a foreign flag are 'sealed' by a United States customs officer while the vessel remains in port; although, a sufficient supply is allowed for daily consumption by the crew. This, naturally, opens a channel that can be made to prove prolific from the standpoint of the smuggler."

Best Brands Brought In

"It is no uncommon thing for boats to lie off Montauk Point, Long Island and unload large cargoes of the finest brands of foreign liquors. The cargoes are transferred to fast steam lighters and carried into New York under cover of darkness. Through pre-arranged plans, and an elaborate system of signals, they leave the pier and are unloaded quickly by motor trucks—the smuggled liquor being stored or disposed of as the market dictates."

"Occasionally these plans are set awry through the activities of the police board or enforcement officers, but the police can only control a very few of the cases and the prohibition director's men even less. There is too much territory to cover and too few men to cover that territory."

"Within the last few weeks, I had personal knowledge of an instance of a boat from the West Indies running into Greenport, L. I., discharging, under cover of darkness, a cargo of liquor onto motor trucks and again putting to sea. The captain of that vessel received \$65,000 for his share in the transaction."

"During a sea trip, not so very long ago, the 'mess room' talk centered on smuggling and I was surprised to hear the statements freely made that many of the vessels between New York and points south, averaged about 100 cases of whiskey or other liquors on every trip. The set price was \$50 to \$60 a case, the handler in New York making a very handsome profit on top of that before the consumer was reached. The marine superintendent of a certain steamship line in New York was named as the 'clearing house' for all illicit importations by vessels operated by his company."

Cache Deceived Officers

"A story was told around that mess table of a certain vessel that docks at Brooklyn frequently, inbound from the West Indies, being carefully searched on a recent trip—due to a 'tip' having been passed along by a disgruntled former 'middleman'—and nothing being uncovered. There was, however, liquor aboard, the 'middleman' concealed as to defy detection. However, it appeared too risky to attempt to smuggle the contraband ashore and other means had to be devised. On the way out to sea, after the quarantine station had been passed, the vessel was stopped owing to 'engine trouble.' While the necessary 'repairs' were being made, the motor boat pulled alongside and took the liquor."

"I have been informed by deep sea sailors that New York is the easiest place imaginable to carry liquor ashore. The watchmen on many of the piers, they state, will buy—at the right price—all they can get. Also, \$5 a case for an unscrupulous customs officer is the set figure for smugglers—when they have to pay anything."

"While on this trip were tied up at a berth in Kingston harbor directly opposite a steamer that I had been told was a 'rum runner.' I paid particular attention to her while loading and was amazed to note that a large portion of her cargo consisted of cases of liquor. This steamer was bound for New York."

Upon reaching New York the customs officers inspected our papers and then went ashore, the vessel lying out in the bay at anchor from Sunday until Monday morning. No officer remained on board, as is the rule in every foreign country. For this service abroad the ship operator must pay. During that particular Sunday, I was told, the steward on our vessel cleared \$500, while a number of other members of the crew undoubtedly made a fair 'day's wage'."

"It appears that while the dry forces fight glasses and flasks in the restaurants, cafes and like places in New York there are hundreds of cases of the stuff coming through the very 'gate' that should keep it out—customs officers and harbor pier watchmen. The law-abiding element of the American public needs arguing to the serious condition of affairs. There should be a unified demand for better enforcement laws and then for better enforcement of the laws. Smuggling of liquor can be not only discouraged but absolutely stopped provided the proper penalties are imposed for violation of the law."

FARM BLOC LEADER INDORSES FORD MUSCLE SHOALS OFFER

Senator Capper Believes Automobile Magnate Could Produce Cheap Nitrates Needed in United States

WASHINGTON, June 8 (Special Correspondence)—Representatives from the farming sections are rallying to the defense of Henry Ford's offer for the government development project at Muscle Shoals. Now that the Ford proposal is an issue before the House, the agricultural bloc, through Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, is busy rounding up votes for it in Congress.

Mr. Capper, in a broadcast appeal to Congress, declared significantly that the "best remedy" he could see for the high cost of living is a "permanent and prosperous system of American agriculture, with Henry Ford at Muscle Shoals."

"My statement that I believe American farmers could be saved \$125,000,000 annually on their fertilizer bills by proper development of the Muscle Shoals project," declared Mr. Capper, "has been pook-pooked by Wall Street interests. But I stand by that statement. I wish also to make another. It is that I believe our prosperity as a people depends upon development of such nitrate projects."

Huge Sum Spent Yearly

"This country spent \$326,299,800 for commercial fertilizers in the year

1919, according to the census. Our need of nitrogen is growing enormously. Our consumption of it doubles every 10 years. In 1919 we imported 346,679 tons of nitrates from Chile, which cost \$110,000,000 delivered at American ports. The American people have paid the Chilean Nitrate Trust nearly \$1,000,000,000 for a product much inferior to that we can manufacture at home."

"At this moment more nitrogen is a soil need everywhere in the United States. I am told we are not using one-tenth as much nitrogen as we should be using. All of which emphasizes our great need of more and cheaper nitrogen fertilizer."

"The existence of the human race depends on nitrogen. Man gets his supply from the proteins he eats. The animals get theirs from plants. Plants obtain their nitrogen from the soil. This plant-extracted nitrogen is stored on the roots of these plants by soil bacteria and by this means gets into the soil."

"Nitrogen manufacturing by plant growth takes time. But so important has this method of soil improvement become that leguminous crops invariably are prescribed for restoring worn-out or run-down soils. Besides,

these nitrogen-storing crops also figure in every scheme of crop rotation practiced by American farmers. Nitrogen also is the chief element in combinations of fertilizers for standard crops. Almost all fertilizers, in fact, have nitrates as their chief constituent."

Usually First Exhausted

Unfortunately, although nitrogen is one of the most important of plant food elements, it is usually the first to become exhausted in soil. It washes and leaches out easily and is gone."

When the colonists inherited America they inherited one of the richest soils in the world. Now, as a general thing, a profitable crop cannot be grown in any state east of the Mississippi River without the use of fertilizers. But, notwithstanding this country is the greatest user of commercial fertilizers in the world, we have not, until lately, made a single pound of air nitrates for our own soil."

"Along with the nitrates to be obtained from the air at Muscle Shoals, there are exceedingly rich and inexhaustible deposits of phosphates and of limestones nearby. It is pretty well established that, with cheap water power, Henry Ford could make fertilizer at Muscle Shoals at about half the price and of much superior quality to the Chilean product. He agrees to operate the nitrate plant to its full capacity in the manufacture of commercial fertilizer at a price not to exceed 8 per cent over the actual cost of production."

"The best remedy I can see for the high cost of living is a permanent and prosperous system of American agriculture, with Henry Ford at Muscle Shoals."

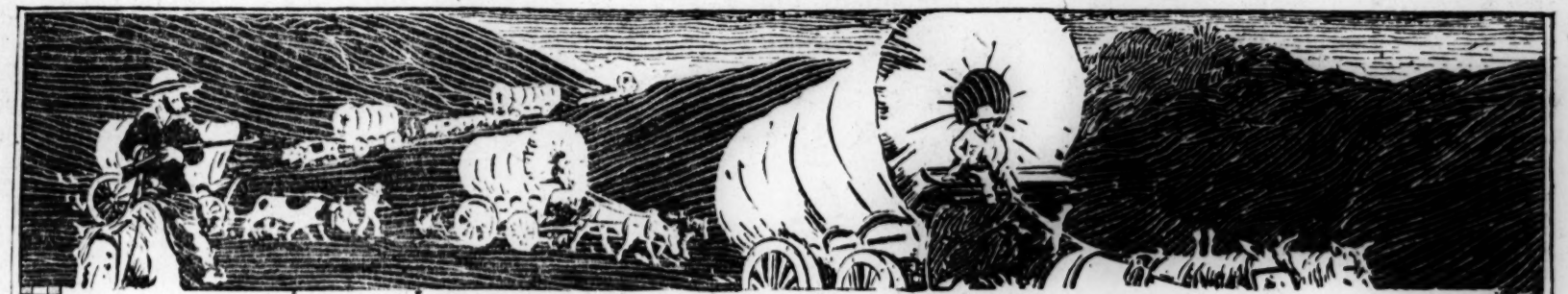
COMPLIMENT PAID TO UNITED STATES

Germany Consents to American Umpire on Claims Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 8—The United States Government is gratified with the disposition shown by the German Government to come to a speedy settlement regarding the question of American claims against Germany and German claims against the United States. In particular, it appreciates the confidence shown in the good faith of the United States by the proposal that, in the event of the American and German representatives not being able to agree on certain points, a third person, an American, should be called in to make the decision.

This places upon the United States the responsibility for appointing an arbitrator a man whose judgment and freedom from prejudice are beyond question. Arrangements between the two governments have practically been completed regarding the conventions under which their representatives are to meet to consider the claims growing out of the war. The American representative has been decided upon and the name has been submitted to Germany for approval. It will probably be made public within a short time. The claims commissioners will sit wherever it is most convenient for making an examination of the claims, and will probably move from place to place as the investigations demand.



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IRELAND'S EXAMPLE
POINTED TO IN INDIAWoman Presides Over Indian
Congress—Statistics of Post
Office Department

CALCUTTA, April 30 (Special Correspondence)—The Bengal branch of the Indian National Congress has held a meeting at Chittagong. Mrs. C. R. Das took the place as president of her husband, at present in jail. Her speech, very long, and in parts very idealistic, eloquent, and philosophical, was vitiated by the same constructive errors as have marked practically every speech of the noncooperators. The resolutions moved were of the usual stereotyped nature. But new and dangerous ground was broken by the addition of the restriction in addition of jute cultivation.

Fresh ground was really broken by J. M. Sen Gupta, the chairman of the reception committee. He candidly admitted that in Eastern Bengal 70 per cent of the people were Muhammadans and that in the course of his travels he had been much pained to observe that hatred of the English was more marked among the Muhammadans than in any other class of the people.

Non-Violent Noncooperation
This hatred was, he said, against the policy of non-violent noncooperation, and he wished to impress on them that the movement was not against any race, not even the English race. It is extremely significant that he, as well as many other Noncooperators, have quoted the example of Ireland, and have declared that Noncooperators must make a systematic effort to secure control of all local bodies, such as municipality, district and union boards.

Mr. Gupta also pointed out the danger to upper and middle-class Indians, as they themselves are well aware of anything in the nature of a violent revolution.

The annual report of the Posts and Telegraphs for India furnishes some interesting statistics. The number of letters carried rose from 413,677,000 in 1910-11 to 612,213,000 in 1920-21, a truly great proportionate increase.

Few Can Read or Write
Granted that the last-mentioned figure means only two letters per head of the population, it must be remembered that those able to read and write probably do not number more than 17,000,000, which works out at a total of 36 letters per head. Post cards carried number 630,000,000.

There are 20,000 post offices in India and 20,600 postmen and village postmen. The runner who represented the most faithful and picturesque side of the Indian personnel is gradually being ousted by the development of the Indian postal service. He is, of course, not found in the big centers, where it must candidly be confessed delivery of letters, particularly in the United Provinces, is very erratic.

A serious shadow is cast over the otherwise fine record of the report for the year 1920-21 by the statement that the year showed a loss in working of 46 lakhs, compared with a profit of 74 lakhs for the preceding year. Since then the postal rates have been increased.

SWEDEN MAY REVISE
ITS EIGHT-HOUR DAY

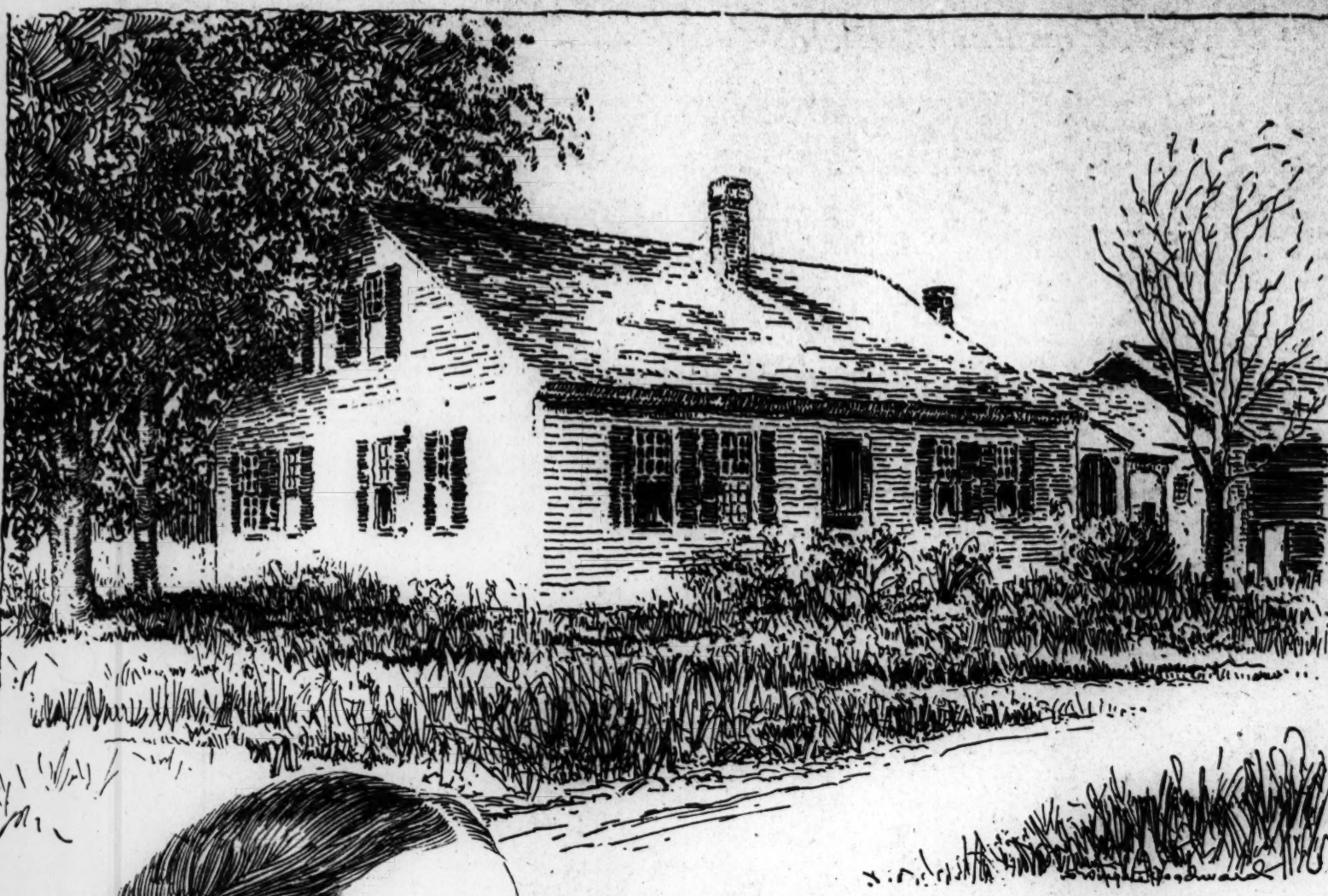
Special from Monitor Bureau.

LONDON, May 23—The question of the revision of the Swedish Eight-Hour Day Act, which is only in force until the end of 1923, is the subject of a Government report by the Department for Social Affairs. The report proposes an inquiry into the economic effects of the working of the act, by means of questionnaires to public authorities, employers' and workers' organizations, to a limited number of representative employers, on certain points to workers.

COMMUNISTS TURN
AGAINST MR. GORKI

HELSINGFORS, May 12 (Special Correspondence)—According to news received from Moscow, the position of Maxim Gorki within the Russian Communist party has become entirely undermined. Some time ago, before he went abroad, his house was searched, without anything damaging being discovered, yet he experienced great trouble in obtaining permission to leave Russia, and when permission at last was given it was solely because the Soviet people did not wish to create a European scandal.

The reason for the complete change in the Reds' attitude toward Maxim Gorki is attributed to his interference for the benefit of 61 persons charged with conspiring against the Soviet. His pleadings were, of course, unavailing, and the 61 were executed.

CLARA BARTON HOMESTEAD
OPEN TO PUBLIC AS MEMORIALBirthplace of Founder of Red Cross, North Oxford, Mass.,
Restored to Original ConditionClara Barton Homestead at North Oxford, Mass., and Founder of
Red Cross as She Appeared at Time of the Civil WarEnver's Scheming With Soviets
Puzzles Near East Politicians

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12 (Special Correspondence)—One of the most perplexing political enigmas at the present moment is the question of Enver's relations with the Soviet Government on the one hand, and with the Ankara Government on the other. According to the Turkish newspaper, Fehm-Sabah of Stamboul, the former "vice-commander-in-chief of the Ottoman forces by land and sea," to use the title he invented for himself, has formed a secret organization in the eastern provinces of Anatolia, and it is feared that he may attempt a coup-d'état to restore his power in Turkey. The same paper states that Enver is still in Russia—a rather comprehensive term—and that he has become a passive instrument of the Bolsheviks.

On the other hand, it was reported early in January that Enver was no longer regarded with favor by the Soviet Government, and it was even stated that he had been arrested and imprisoned. Recently it has been announced in the local press that he is in Turkestan, where he has placed himself at the head of the anti-Bolshevik rebels. It has also been reported that he arrived in Kabul a few weeks ago, and was received with great honor by the Amir Amanullah.

What is the truth? Turkestan is far away and there is no means of obtaining authentic information in a sure and rapid manner. Has the adventurer of the Committee of Union and Progress become weary of acting as a touring advertising agent for the Bolsheviks among the Moslems of

Central Asia? Is he trying to carve a Turanian kingdom for himself out of Turkestan? It is not impossible, for the Young Turks are inveterate gamblers, and Enver has always been the most reckless of them all.

Yet it is hardly likely that he would pursue such a policy, for how can the handful of Turkestan rebels hope to prevail against the dead weight of Russia? Whence can they obtain sufficient supplies of money and war material to prevail where Kolchak failed? Even Enver must realize these elementary facts of the situation. What then is happening in Central Asia?

All we know is that fighting is taking place in Turkestan between the Bolshevik and rebel forces, and that Enver is mixed up in the disturbances. For the rest, we must follow Mr. Asquith's historical counsel and "wait and see."

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SPAIN CONDUCTS WITH SECRECY
ITS CAMPAIGN AGAINST RAISULIEffective Use of Airplanes, However, Is Known to Have
Given Notorious Moorish Bandit no Little Concern

TETUAN, Morocco, May 25 (Special Correspondence)—Some extraordinary things have been happening in the highly important advance—which some say marks the final episode in the way of high aggression in the Spanish zone of Morocco—toward Beni Aros and the mountain fastnesses where lurk the troublesome Raisuli and his followers. As previously explained, the chief units of the Spanish Army were assembled at and about the base of El Jemis, and it was here that the forward movements were planned.

For reasons best known to themselves, the high Spanish military authorities determined to draw down a veil of secrecy upon all that was taking place. The correspondents were muzzled, and the newspapers in Morocco and Spain were forbidden to publish any news or comment that had not been strictly censored beforehand. The attention of writers and editors was drawn carefully to the penal code, and to the provisions made for prompt and final dispatch of such as printed what the Government desired they should not print. Never in history before, it is asserted by some Spanish editors, has such an extreme and general threat been made to the press.

Reason for Secrecy Obscure

No one knows the reason for such secrecy as this, officially at all events. All the Government will say is that when news of Spanish movements is printed it gets into the hands of the enemy and is used advantageously by him, while, on the other hand, articles condemning the campaign, or severely criticizing the manner of its conduct, which are more numerous now than formerly, are considered injurious to the morale of the Spanish troops. The circulation of certain Spanish newspapers has been forbidden at Larache and other bases. There may be a little in the Government's suggestions, but there certainly is not much. The hills and valleys of Morocco are not like the plains of Europe, and there is nothing that the Spanish Army does of which Raisuli and his henchmen do not know all the time. Of course, Raisuli, being an experienced general and statesman, reads the papers and certainly would take advantage of any real information that came his way.

Rumors Given Credence

One result of this secrecy has been the spread of alarming rumors. These have been helped along by certain Paris newspapers, which have announced from time to time something approaching the annihilation of the Spanish army. In one of these it was printed that in a single combat the Spanish losses were 2000 killed, and that the Isle of Alhucemas, from which the Spanish attack on the Rifian stronghold was to be made, had been totally destroyed. In such statements there was not a grain of truth; but when Madrid and the other Spanish centers were left without any real news, it was but natural that grave apprehensions should arise.

As a matter of fact, the advance toward Raisuli was carefully planned and skillfully conducted by General Benavente. He went slowly, as is his custom. There were occasional unexpected checks, as is inevitable in a country like this and with such an enemy. The utmost use is now being made of Spanish airplanes, and these accomplished most effective work. Raisuli has had from this source the greatest cause for alarm. News received through wanderers from his camp indicated that he was striving desperately to put good heart into his people, and at the same time was doing his utmost to gather the stragglers and remnants of his forces and concentrate about Tazarut.

One of his chiefs, El Hariti, who is given to conducting small raids with a handful of men and who is much skilled at this business, was called in to Tazarut by peremptory orders from Raisuli when he was departing on such an adventurous expedition in the direction of Beni Hsamar.

MEMBERS SILENT
IN THE IRISH DAIL
TO PRESERVE TRUCE

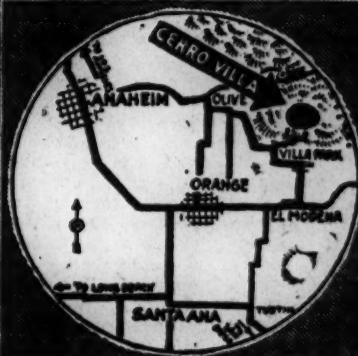
DUBLIN, May 10 (Special Correspondence)—Unique in the annals of any country, and especially expressive of Ireland and her laughter-loving people, was the meeting of the Dail held on April 6. A truce had been declared and a conference had, after some difficulties, been arranged between a given number of officers from each side of the contesting armies, who were to have been present at this meeting.

The meeting had been called for 3 o'clock, and by 3:30 all were in their places. The first speaker was the President. "I propose," he said, "that no one speak at all today, for if any of us speaks, we are sure to say something that will break the truce," and he sat down amid roars of laughter from the House.

Next Mr. De Valera was noticed to be standing, and the laughter died down enough for the remark to be heard. "I agree with Mr. Griffith—it were better for us to keep silent." After the Republican Party had given a friendly dig at the Government, and the Government had given a friendly dig at the Republicans, the chairman declared that the meeting would adjourn until the following Wednesday, and asked: "Is it the pleasure of the House that the truce should continue until Wednesday?" "Oh let it go on indefinitely," was the reply.

HAWAIIAN SEEKING
RETURN TO ISLANDS

HONOLULU, Hawaii, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—From far-off Cordova, Alaska, has come a petition from a Hawaiian to the Federal Homes Commission for a tract of land on the island of Molokai under the rehabilitation project which contemplates placing the Hawaiian people back on the soil. The Hawaiian in question was born at Honolulu, worked on his father's farm near the city until 22 years old, and is willing to come back to the islands and take up land on Molokai at any time. This is the first application to be received from a Hawaiian residing outside the territory.

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"FROM FOREST" TO "SILVER"
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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

International Exhibit of Pictorial Photography in San Francisco

Special from Monitor Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1.—The first annual international exhibition of pictorial photography, under the direction of the San Francisco Pictorial Photographers' Society, has opened in the Palace of Fine Arts. This collection will remain open until June 18. Here is a fortunate opportunity for the layman and pictorialist to enjoy and compare the varied methods, influences and accomplishments, photographic.

In six adjoining rooms of the north wing is a very argumentative display of prints by the 150 pictorial workers who met the sharp standard of acceptance. Among these are the choicest selections of many of the foremost pictorial photographers in the United States and a substantial number of the European workers. There is an absence of partiality or prejudice to any particular medium or school. There are examples of each of the various processes of photographic art. Gums, bromids and bromoil transfers are representative of the so-called control processes. Bromides, platino-types and palladiotypes appeal as work that adheres more closely to straight photography.

Modern Tendencies

The dominant photographs in this show reveal the modern tendencies in art with no uncertainty, yet with no encroachment upon or imitation of the accepted art of the painter. In several instances the delicate perception of those who choose the camera is felt quite unimpaired by the involved mechanical process. There are many prints hung here to confirm the fact that "where the artist is, there art will be."

The women exhibitors are consistent in purpose, for theirs is no ordinary rendering or formula of selection. Instead, they have found curious new combinations of subject and medium to produce prints that are personal and beyond imitation. Significant designs by Miss Margaret Watkins, New York City, witness an intense interest in the modern treatment of "Still Life." Her quietly evolved "Kitchen Sink" is unforgettable. This composition is a rearrangement of three eggs, a tea towel and the curving edge of a sink. Her other prints express the vigor of the new theories quite as ably.

Mrs. Anne Briggman, Oakland, Cal., presents a contrasting group. Some of her subjects are her well-known idyllic, elemental, arrangements of figures composed in harmony with the great spaces of western out of doors. These are done in her own poetic meter. In her other prints she ventures in subject selection, with fantastic little carved figures placed among growing plants or running water. The result is unusual in originality.

Fine Work by Women

Another California worker who allies the art tendencies of today with "still life" of a past day is Laura Adams Armer, Berkeley. Her Chinese figures are most entertainingly placed in two prints called "The Hills of Longevity" and "Kuan Ti." "Over the Clothesline," by Consuela Kanaka, is a fine print of San Francisco from the Italian tenements. The feeling of the locality is pleasing, but the larger feeling for variety of form, rhythm and solidity is accentuated. Bianca Conti, another San Franciscan, compels attention with four large portraits that show portraits and pictorial quality, both well understood. A portrait that awakens sympathy and humor is "Mrs. McKibben," by Sophie Louisa Lauffer, Brooklyn. Then from Colorado Springs, Col., the group by Laura Gilpin contains a strongly individual portrait. Her whole group is versatile in subject and treatment. The Jayne Reese, Dayton, (O.) group, is strongly individual. Her most appealing print is classic in conception and distinguished by her brave comparison of "The Man and the Mask."

The Mme. d'Or group, from Vienna, are flawless technically and penetrating in portrait quality. This is as readily recognized in the print of "Professor Roller" as in the subtle valuation of women and children. An English worker, Yvonne Park, presents costume portraits, decorative but not cheaply so. These prints are much in the same intent as those of Bertram M. Park, London. Both impress as rich in tone and portrait performance. These two show the utility of making any choice between the work of men and women, as a matter of discussion.

The men exhibitors express their art in a very miscellaneous presentation. Their sense of the picturesque ranges from echoes of manners and modes that have gone before, to refreshingly daring prints—prints that are liberal in knowledge and good taste without any possibility of being misunderstood. Many of these workers are professional men who enrich their hours with photography as an avocation. This lends the leisurely sense of gentle and ethereal moods to many prints.

The English school proves itself progressive when it permits Hugo Van Wandenoyen Jr., Cardiff, Wales, to send over such really impressive prints; Fred Judge, Hastings, Eng., to send in a set of oil and bromoil transfers, and Alexander Kietlihy, his small prints, large in subject and handling. Lionel Wood, Brighton, Eng., sends a wholly effective group, among it, the one of Miss Hawthorne Wood, that won the \$1000 prize at the Wellington Exhibit. A print of English print is the rare portrait of "Dame Ethel Smyth," by Herbert Lambert, Bath, Eng. He attains the ever satisfactory Holbein simplicity in each of his prints.

A group starting in subject matter, is titled "Rainstorm Sweeping Over Durham," "Strife in the North Sea," and "Two Miles Above the Earth." The cloud massings in the last print are stupendous in beauty. These were

made by Capt. Alfred G. Buckham, London, late of the royal air force. Although taken from an airplane they obtain a super-pictorial quality, yet do not over express the "feat." A group of New England come prints, erudite and distilled from a wealth of subject. Interesting contrasts in the gum process of printing are shown in the work of three Portland, Me., exhibitors, Francis Orville Libbey, Dr. Rupert S. Lovejoy, and Alfred Brinkley. A group of gum prints, honest in purpose and each print charming, are the landscapes by N. P. Moerdylke, Los Angeles.

Wide Ranging Subjects

The snow-laden mountains in the Thomas O. Sheekell group, from Salt Lake City, are phantoms of light, beautifully correct in relation to the white of the foreground objects. For man Hanna, Globe, Ariz., sends in an energetic set of prints that show his appreciation of Indian and desert life. A group of bromoids by A. D. Chaffee simply express his deserved distinction as the president of the Pictorial Society of America. They depict glorious bits of Cornwall, Normandy and foreign countryside. O. C. Reiter, the president of the Pittsburgh Salon, expresses that organization's attraction to the older standards of classic composition.

Tradition has been the guide in the majority of groups, yet one print often attracts serious attention by sheer excellence of delineation. F. C. Bakers' "Nantucket Doorway," and Charles K. Archer's swirl of water, called "The Devil's Cauldron," each express more than the other subjects shown by these men. W. E. Dawsonville, San Francisco, excels in his portraits. "The Head of a Boy," by Hugo Erfurth, Dresden, is important as a print and a portrait. A. S. Weinberg, Groningen, Holland, submits a group, reminiscent of the Dutch Little Masters, and here again a portrait excels in pictorial worth. The Clarence H. White group is cultural in value as a résumé of his earlier periods and present work. This man has left his imprint on American photography for many years. There is a sense of character well understood, in his portrait of "Abbott Thayer." The lined its place in many exhibitions. One of his best points is freedom from the tiring qualities of over dramatic treatment and subject.

Many California Prints

Some of the Hollywood pictorialists sympathize with the drama, in ways pictorial, that are at times motion picture. James N. Doolittle escapes this in "The Gamblers," the best of his group. Oscar Maurer achieves two distinguished costume portraits of William Sauter, in favorite roles. Percy Neymann, one of the San Francisco pictorialists, waxes ambitious in several studies of dramatic expression, in moods not too pleasant. They are clearly theatrical in type. A Southern California worker, Karl Struss, shows work removed in subject and international in viewpoint. His prints are "Lake Como," "The Metropolitan Tower" and "Traffic." He is one of the workers who seem to employ light as a medium, successfully.

John C. Stick, Los Angeles, shows an original group, translucent in tone. His most modern work is shown in "The Bathers." Louis Beckenstein, Long Beach, Cal., ventures in gold-toned chlorides to obtain a certain tonality, but the result is rather uncertain in carrying quality. The workers of the northern California group have saturated the exhibition with sunlight and out-of-doors. L. A. Goetz, Berkeley, sends in lovely bromoids. Henry A. Bussey easily attracts with thoughtful design and verity of values. G. H. S. Harding's, best composition, "Low Tide," is full of light and air. Douglas P. Anderson presents excellent work, typically Californian, in choice of subject. Anson Herrick, San Francisco, catches notes of local interest in prints of more than local value.

A capable performance is the print entitled "Late Afternoon Shadows," by Johan Hagemeier, a Californian. This is not a woodland pastoral, as it might seem, but a traffic-laden street, effectively, in perspective. "Steam Ship," an odd in perspective, yet its dignity and beauty to be found in present-day mechanical subjects. An admirable group that expresses no wavering, because of a great subject matter, is the work of John Paul Edwards, California. His "New York," "Towers of Manhattan," and "East River" are clearly organized, clean photographs done in a tempo that is pleasingly modern. His print, "The Web," is almost freakishly radical.

Edward Weston, Glendale, Cal., is undividedly interested in the pictorial phase, especially so in "The Girl in the Canton Chair." Wholeheartedly pictorial are his other prints as well, and result in a rare contribution to the exhibition. Japanese economy of line and values are expressed in the prints by S. Sugano, Honolulu, J. N. Guchi and F. Y. Osagawara, Seattle.

The restless, groping wheels of machinery, efficient in movement and strong in masses, do not draw the attention of the photographers in an odd print of a work tower seen through a window. Glowing lights and dramatic values title this "Evening Jewel." K. E. Robinson's "Door of a Manila Cathedral" hangs near the "Doorway of St. Patrick's Cathedral," by William Gordon Shields, New York. Both appreciate the noble curves of ecclesiastical architecture. W. W. Zeig, Pittsburg, grasps the light and lines possibilities of a "Train Shed" in her bromoil interior. "The Bridge," by C. J. Marvin, Los



Photo by Keystone View Company
Lady Millicent Hawes, Dowager Duchess of Sutherland
From Painting by John Singer Sargent Recently Sold by the Peers to the City of Philadelphia

Angeles, has dignity of structure and very modern appeal as a print. Shown near it is his fine natural composition, "Watching His Flock." The comparison of the two prints lends increasing interest to the work of a real pictorialist.

It requires several visits to these galleries to gain true impressions of the work, for the prints that at first gained attention may lose it the next visit, and some beauty that was less assertive will delightfully disclose itself. In further consideration the exhibition still maintains its position as expressing the current notes in photography admirably well. It has grasped the art tendencies and added great variety of subject interest plus much facility of workmanship.

GENEVIEVE HALEY.

Francis Orville Libbey's Photographic Prints Shown

Photographic prints by Francis Orville Libbey, F. R. P. S., of Portland, Me., are being shown this week and next at the rooms of the Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street, Boston. Mr. Libbey's work attains to a large simplicity, a monumental quality almost, that makes one long to avoid the use of the photograph in describing them because of their suppression of all that detail which so often battles with and overwhelms the essential interests of significant form, line, and tone in the camera product. Everything in one of Mr. Libbey's prints is essential. More than that, he proves how few elements are needed to make a work of art by photography. This result he attains by proving how many things that are not significant may be left out.

One cannot imagine a simpler subject than "The Cloud"—just a rugged hilltop in silhouette against a single mass of white floating in a dark sky—yet this very simplicity is proof of the printmaker's ability to discover a scene where most people would have seen just a barren peak. In "The Adventurer" there is imagination again in the semi-symbolical (yet wholly natural) lighting of a sky above a vast stretch of sea upon which rides a single ship, tiny in the distance.

"The Curving Way" and "Through the Glowing Mists, Niagara," exemplify Mr. Libbey's strong feeling for design and tonal values, with their oppositions of line and mass and their emotional feeling for color. Tonal, almost Whistleresque, is "The Dreaming Shore," done in green. Others are in brown, gray, and blue. "Mount Adams of the Northern Peaks" proves that Mr. Libbey can use detail in a large way when it suits his purpose, and here he gives the tapestry of rocks and herbage that make this mountain a stretch of Persian mosaic.

All these 28 prints are big and telling in their pictorial effect, and so should make fine spots on the wall. For their decorative qualities one pauses long to look at "After the Rain" and "Twisted Pines of the Hill-top."

Kam Museum of Antiquities at Nymegen, Holland

Special from Monitor Bureau
THE HAGUE, May 26.—The new museum of Roman and early medieval antiquities was opened at Nymegen recently by Dr. de Visser, Minister of Public Worship and Art. The building and its interesting contents are the splendid gift to the State by a former Rotterdam merchant, Gerard Marinus Kam, who after a successful business career settled over 20 years ago at

Nymegen to enjoy a well-merited otium cum dignitate.

This rest, however, did not mean inactivity, because within a few years Mr. Kam had gathered with excellent taste a remarkable collection of 832 pieces of glass and earthenware, as well as more than 2000 coins, as well as a great number of bronzes and iron and stone tools and weapons, all of Roman and early medieval times.

Nymegen is specially suited to possess a museum of this kind, as it is one of the oldest towns of Holland—Noviomagus of Roman fame. It was one of the towns where Charlemagne loved to stay, and the residence of this mighty prince may be seen there to this day. The great importance of Mr. Kam's collection is partly due to the completeness of some of the categories comprised in it. In this respect it is unique, because of the collection of Belgian vessels of the first and second centuries, which is quite unique. The same is the case with a collection of Roman fibulae (clasps). The catalogue of the Museum will be published in the near future and is expected to offer to Roman archaeologists some very interesting features, for example, the green enameled gladiator cup, so-called because of the relief work on the cup exhibiting gladiators. Another very fine piece is a Roman parade helmet, well known by its being mentioned by James Curle in the Journal of Roman Studies. The famous Blerik shield, of Dutch origin, but later sold to Germany, was bought back by Mr. Kam and can be seen in the Museum. In the central hall of the spacious building the most valuable and typical pieces are shown in order that one may easily receive a general survey of the whole collection.

Altman Wing for the Metropolitan Museum

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8.—By voting to appropriate \$1,000,000 to complete the Altman wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Committee of the Whole of the Board of Estimate has now made possible, permanent galleries for the \$10,000,000 art collection given to the city by Benjamin Altman in 1913 and which has been in temporary rooms ever since. Of the amount voted \$50,000 will be used to equip the wing with exhibition cases and pedestals.

"This will now enable the museum to carry out its agreement with the executors of the Altman estate, under which the city acquired the collection," said Robert W. DeForest, president of the museum. "We have nearly 12,000 visitors to the galleries on Sundays and a great majority of them want to see the Altman collection. It will take a number of months to complete the interior of the new wing, but when it is finished and the Altman collection transferred, everyone will have an opportunity to realize its great beauty."

The Altman collection includes 13 Rembrandts and a number of works by Corot, Franz Hals and Velasquez and by painters of the Flemish, Italian, early Dutch, Spanish and German schools, also statuary by Donatello, Luca Della Robbia and Houdon.

mer Arctic explorers and recording geographically many new discoveries. The book contains many excellent prints from photographs and native drawings, also reproductions in colors from paintings. Many small sketch maps enable the reader to follow closely the route of the journey, while a man in colors shows the work accomplished in detail.

Miss Ethel Barrymore Under New Management

Miss Ethel Barrymore, after many years under the Charles Frohman, Inc. management, is reported to plan appearances next season under the management of Arthur Hopkins. Play by Eugene O'Neill, Hauptmann and Shakespeare are being considered for her use. It is added, Miss Barrymore's brothers, John and Lionel, are now under the Hopkins management.

At the Haymarket Theater, London, the prolonged revival of Barrie's 19 years old "Quality Street" is to be terminated in June. Put up as a "top-gal," it has managed to fill the evening bill for several months. Its successor is to be A. A. Milne's comedy, "The Dover Road." This, while fresh to London, has already been seen and approved in New York. Henry Ainley is to make a welcome London reappearance in it.

During the forthcoming season of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London, a series of rehearsals will be conducted under the personal supervision of Sir Arthur Pinero and Mr. Bernard Shaw; and lectures on stage work and theater craft generally will be delivered to the students by such admitted experts as Miss Lena Ashwell and Mr. St. John Ervine. The American playwright, Mr. C. B. Fernald, is offering a prize to whoever, in his opinion, "does the best work in showing a spontaneous sense of the stage." Probably, however, the most valued safeguard is the guarantee of a year's engagement at a leading London theater.

STUDENTS LEAVE ON FOREIGN TOUR

Will Investigate Facts of Studied Theories

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8.—Seventy-five students from New York University and Harvard sailed from this city today aboard the steamship Laconia of the Cunard line, for a tour of Europe to study foreign trade at its source. The class was under the direction of Dr. J. Aton de Hass, professor of Foreign Trade at New York University, and Dr. Harry R. Tesdal, director of Student Research at Harvard.

According to Dr. de Hass, this is the first time that any university or college has attempted a trip of this kind. The tour is declared to be something entirely new in an educational line and should prove an interesting experiment. The class will visit all the great commercial centers of Europe and will inspect dock facilities and the commercial situation in each place. In the evenings the tourist-students will listen to lectures by local authorities. The first stop will be made at Queens-town and the tour will cover a period of nine weeks.

Dr. de Hass was enthusiastic over the possibilities of the tour and expected it to be a great success. "It will be the means," he said, "of putting university men in direct touch with the facts and theories that they have been studying all the year and will acquaint business men representing foreign houses with actual trade conditions."

DRUGGISTS TO FIGHT LIQUOR IN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 3 (Special Correspondence).—Retail druggists of California have united to stamp out the drug-store traffic in intoxicating liquors, according to Samuel F. Rutter, prohibition director of this district, who returned recently from the annual state convention of the trade in Los Angeles. Official action to the end that druggists violating the prohibition law may be reported to the authorities by their fellow members was taken by the association, which voted to support Mr. Rutter in every way.

"Reports show," said Mr. Rutter, "that in San Francisco residential districts, where, prior to the passage of the prohibition law, two drug stores took care of all the trade, now six are required, without an increase in population."

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Musical News and Reviews

The Musician Under New Control

NEW YORK, June 7 (Special Correspondence).—The Musician, for many years published by the Oliver Ditson Company of Boston, Mass., and acquired some time since by the Henderson Publications, Inc., of New York is now published by Paul Kempf, for many years associated in an editorial capacity with Musical America. Mr. Kempf has the co-operation, as associate editor, of W. J. Baltzell, editor of The Musician from 1907 to 1918, under whom the magazine attained distinction while controlled by the Oliver Ditson house.

Mr. Kempf brought out the June issue of The Musician, which contains articles by Leopold Godowsky, Herbert F. Peyser, W. J. Baltzell and Alexander Berne, besides reproduced compositions by Harvey Worthington Loomis, Mabel Besthoff and Jean Déré.

Eisteddfod Revival at Youngstown

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 7.—Distinctly a Welsh institution, the Eisteddfod, or singing festival, has been revived again this year, and 2000 singers are expected to be attracted here Saturday, when the festival will be held. Akron, O.; Cleveland, O.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; New Castle, Pa.; Sharon, Pa.; McKeesport, Pa., and Boston, Mass., will be represented. Special trains will bring large delegations from these centers.

The musical competition will include contests between choruses, duets, and soloists, but although the musical contests will be the feature of the event there also will be competition in literature, photography and recitation. These will be interspersed throughout the musical program.

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Florence Book Fair Proclaims the War-Raised Barriers Against Culture Down at Last

THE Book Fair which was inaugurated on May 7, in the presence of H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa, representing the King of Italy, and of the official delegates of the principal nations participating in the exhibition, is without doubt the greatest event in the sphere of culture since the war. But its importance is not only cultural: it is also political. In fact, for the first time since the Fair of Leipzig of 1914, so tragically interrupted by the sudden outbreak of the European conflict, the civilized nations have once more met together in generous rivalry to proclaim and celebrate their renewed activity in the field of thought, which knows no economic barriers, no national confines, and which can unite in a fertile work of moral reconstruction, the conquerors and the conquered, the friends and enemies of yesterday. It is an omen of good hope for Italy and for the world that this fine manifestation of the highest activity of man should take place in Florence, cradle of that glorious Renaissance which renewed the artistic and intellectual life of Europe, and still today one of the most luminous centers of universal culture, no less than that it should be inaugurated while at Genoa still sits the first international assembly of peoples, whose object it is to resolve the economic crisis which threatens our social life.

Apart from its undeniable political significance and value as a symbol of the brotherhood of peoples in the world of thought, the Book Fair of Florence is in itself an event of the deepest interest. It brings together what all the great nations have produced in the way of books during these last years, particularly since the war. Besides Italy, who as hostess, is the most largely represented, 12 other nations are exhibiting, in appropriate sections, the best of their output in books. They are France, Germany, England, Spain, Poland, Russia, the United States of America, Rumania, Japan, Siam, Brazil, and Hungary. Other countries are taking part in the exhibition in a more limited and fragmentary manner; Switzerland is exhibiting all the publications of the Bureau International du Travail, Belgium has a very rich display of maps, especially of war maps. Czechoslovakia, Austria, Portugal, etc., have books in the large united international section. All together more than 100,000 volumes have been collected and arranged with excellent taste in the ample, well-lit galleries of the so-called Palazzo della Pace, which Victor Emmanuel II had built in the beautiful royal gardens of Boboli.

Modern Book Illumination
But the fair is not all here. Other shows, no less interesting, have found a home in two grandiose Florentine palaces, the Royal Pitti Palace, and the "Nonfinito" Palace of the historic Pazzi family. In the wonderful salons of Palazzo Pitti two exhibitions of an exceptional artistic value have been placed; one is an historical exhibition of bookbinding, comprising some precious antiquities, among which are to be noted several volumes belonging to the famous collection of Maria de Medici, courteously sent from Paris by the French Government, and many priceless incunabula and autograph copies both Italian and foreign; the other is an exhibition of book-illustrations which for the first time gives a comprehensive vision of this important branch of art and culture. There are books in this section which are illustrated and illuminated with so exquisite an artistic sense that they bear comparison with the most famous manuscripts of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries exhibited at the Laurentian Library.

In the "Nonfinito" Palace two other important shows are to be seen; an exhibition of popular culture which reveals the great progress made in educating the people, and a map exhibition, in which Italy, Belgium and Germany excel. By virtue of this great yet harmonious complexity the Fair of Florence has not, like the Fair of Leipzig of 1914, which one instinctively recalls, an exclusively commercial character, but assumes, on the contrary, an artistic, historical and educational value of the first order. Even a brief visit is enough to convince one of this.

What first strikes the visitor is the aesthetic value, the real beauty of the exhibition, heightened no doubt by the magnificence of the Pitti Palace, and the severe elegance of the Palazzo della Pace which one approaches by a wide avenue flanked by century-old trees, and whose white facade is framed in the thick verdure of the Boboli Gardens. Inside, too, the rooms are all elegantly decorated and present a magnificent coup d'oeil. The English section, for instance, which is unfortunately among the poorest as regards books, because only a few publishers responded to the appeal, is enriched by beautiful furniture in Renaissance style, which admirably sets off the artistic editions of the Medici Press, of Warren, Dent, Lippincott, etc.

Strong German Representation
The most important sections after the Italian one, are undoubtedly those of Germany and France, each of which occupies a vast salon of more than 300 square meters. Round the German room runs a broad yellow and black frieze of boldly executed drawings representing symbolically the various phases of printing and bookbinding. At the end of the room rises a kind of temple in honor of the book, in which the best books of each publisher are collected. Down the sides run tables with shelves of simple and austere style, and upon them is ranged the editorial production of the last eight years of all the greatest German publishers. The chief characteristic of this production, which is extremely ample, is the elegance of many editions, the simplicity and sobriety of the bindings, the variety of works published in several languages. This is the advantage held by Germany over all the European nations: she prints not only in German, but also in French, English, Italian, and Spanish. The



German section, which comprises several thousand books, is magnificently organized by Dr. Volkman who was president of the Leipzig exhibition in 1914.

The French section is the most attractive. It is decorated in Directoire style in a rich blue and black, the decorations being under the direction of Plummerau of Paris. The exhibition consists of open rosewood bookcases which invite the public to examine and consult the books. The publishers take their places according to the nature of their publications; so that there are various stands for music, and each branch of literature, etc. Down the center of the salon runs one very large table with seats all round it so as to allow the visitors to consult the books in comfort, while at the music stand, a piano invites the public to try over the music exhibited. Among the most notable publications are the collections of great French writers, the editions of Alcan, the exquisitely dainty books for children, etc. The organizer for France is the famous publisher, Louis Hachette.

The Polish section, too, deserves great praise for its sober elegance, and arouses special interest because it shows that the book product of Poland reflects the national struggle for independence. In addition to this, unlike the other exhibitions, it includes also books of the past and comprises some very precious works. Rumania, through the personal interest of the Crown Prince Carol, exhibits books of notable importance, ancient as well as modern, of which latter there is a collection of more

than 200 volumes printed on extra fine paper and bound in silk.

American Section Incomplete
Notable too and interesting is the American section, which might have been more complete, and the Spanish section, abounding in beautiful antiquities and in many modern editions which witness to the great progress made in the art of editing in the country of Cervantes.

Japan has a rare collection of illustrated books which constitutes a curious document of her activity in this branch of culture. But of all the foreign sections the most original and characteristic is the section of Soviet Russia. It consists of about 2000 volumes, all of the Bolshevik period, which serve as an interesting documentation of the history and ideals of the revolution. Of great importance are the collections of Bolshevik newspapers and of books for the people published by the million. Characteristic, too, the illustrations and designs which decorate the room, and which are not lacking in artistic value.

Richness of Italian Exhibition
There would be much to say about the Italian section which naturally is the richest and most complete. It occupies three vast, magnificently decorated rooms in which about 50 publishers exhibit the best of their production. The progress made by Italy in this field is really noteworthy. For clearness of type; for exactitude, solidity, and elegance, Italian books need not nowadays fear comparison with those of other nations. The

Italian exhibition is besides enriched by a technical section of the graphic arts, presenting all the most recent innovations in machinery. There are machines in action which show how printing is done today and the progress made in polichromy, in the reproduction of illustrations, etc., and even typesetting machines for inscriptions in metal and so on.

It is impossible in an article to give an adequate idea of this great international fair, the success of which must win the sympathy of all who desire a pacific and fruitful collaboration between the peoples and which we hope may be repeated periodically every two or three years as a contribution to a better understanding between the civilized nations.

The Two Careers of the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna

The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna has made two careers for himself and achieved distinction in both. In politics he rose to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer; in finance he has become Chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank. This is one of the great banking groups in Great Britain which are commonly known as "The Big Five," the others being Lloyds, Barclays, The London County and Westminster and Parrs, and The National Provincial and Union Bank.

It will therefore be seen that Mr. McKenna wields even more power in the field of British financial affairs today than he did when he was in charge of the English Exchequer. Mr. McKenna's career in politics included the financial secretaryship of the Treasury in 1905; the presidency of the Board of Education in 1907-08; First Lordship of the Admiralty in 1908-11; Home Secretaryship 1911-15, and the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in 1915-16. It was his unusual success as Financial Secretary to the Treasury—his appointment to which, after the Liberal landslide in 1905, was rather a surprise—which led, in the queer way of politics, to

his appointment in 1916 with Mr. Asquith. Mr. McKenna's political feud with Mr. Lloyd George, however, though it may have debared him from politics, also forced him into finance, to the national advantage. He decided definitely to retire from politics, joined the board of directors of the London Joint City and Midland Bank and in due course succeeded Sir Edward Holden as chairman of the board. In this position he has achieved a quite remarkable success and his annual review of financial and economic affairs, in his address to the shareholders of the bank, is a recognized event. So much does he command the confidence of bankers that there was a strong movement to return him to Parliament for the City of London in place of Earl Balfour, not as a party man, but as a non-party representative of British finance. The project fell through, however, to the relief of many who considered that Mr. McKenna more usefully serves the national interests in his present important position.

Exploits of the Ancient Polynesian Explorers

The area occupied by the Polynesian race in the Pacific is not less than 2,000,000 square miles. But the land surface within this area is relatively small and varies from New Zealand with its 100,000 square miles to little atolls barely large enough to resist the waves. The branches of the race are scattered from Hawaii in the north to New Zealand in the south, from the New Hebrides in the west to Easter Island in the east, and their homogeneity is a remarkable feature. Nobody who has studied their customs, their language and their legends can doubt that they have a common origin. Whence came the Polynesians?

A man who did much to supply the answer to that question was Stephen Percy Smith. His conclusion, reached after half a century of study and investigation, was that the Polynesians came from India and are a branch of the Aryan race, from which sprang the white European races. He put forward this opinion after studying the question in Polynesia, without much knowledge of the evidence that could be gathered in India. Other men have continued the work farther afield, and the language links that they have been able to trace go far toward making the Indian origin of the Polynesians an established fact. The Maoris of New Zealand are the most numerous and most important branch of the Polynesians and they provided Mr. Smith with the starting point of his studies. His results are presented in a book published several years ago, "Hawaii: The Original Home of the Maori."

Like other authorities, including Judge Abraham Fornander of Hawaii, Mr. Smith has attached great importance to the traditions and genealogies of the Polynesian peoples. The natives of the far-flung Pacific islands had no written language and they had no system of reckoning time by decades or centuries. They connected the events of the past with the lives of individuals. But on the other hand their verbal traditions were preserved with extraordinary care. The priests or tohungas taught their pupils that the omission or the substitution of a word was a sin against the gods, likely

to be visited with summary vengeance. The ceremonial chanting of the old songs and invocations was surrounded with solemnity. The genealogical tables were kept even more scrupulously than the traditions. They were considered to be sacred and were recited on ceremonial occasions. The man of birth was expected to be able to recite his pedigree for at least 20 generations, and the notion of kinship was carried to degrees of relationship that would scarcely be recognized by European peoples.

Two Kidnaped White Men
A word more about the Polynesian navigators. One of the most famous of them was Hawi-loa, who flourished in Hawaii about 1800 years ago, when the Christian religion was not more than 300 years old. This man made one of his voyages into Indonesia and there is a tradition that he brought back to his home two white men, who married into the native race. A white strain obviously runs through the Polynesians, for in all the branches there are to be found people with quite light hair and fair complexions. With the Maoris this strain often runs in families for generations. What a story of adventure was lost with those two unknown white men!

Then there was Ute-Rangiora, surely one of the greatest sailors of all time. In the seventh century, A. D., this man went south "into the space beyond Rapa," an island with remarkable needle-like peaks lying 1100 miles southeast of Raratonga. And he and his men, according to the old tradition, saw "the monstrous sea; the female who dwells in those mountainous waves, whose tresses wave about in the waters and on the surface of the sea and the from the sea, with the deceitful animal of that sea who dives to great depths—a foggy misty and dark place not seen by the sun. Other things are like rocks, whose summits pierce the skies; they are completely bare and without any vegetation on them." Pis is arrow-root, which when scraped is the same as snow. The things like rocks evidently were the icebergs and the deceitful animal was the seal or the sea-elephant. The waving tresses were the leaves of the bull-kelp, often more than 50 feet long, a feature of the coastal waters of the great and lonely sub-Antarctic islands. The tradition can only mean that Ute-Rangiora actually took his opera canoe into the Antarctic regions, forestalling Magellan's first voyage by 900 years.

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The Wellworth Store
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A Message From the Chicago Loop Pigeon

IN the wee hours of the morning when the first human voices of the dawning day are mingled with the rumbling of the Elevated trains, I hasten to the platform where people hurriedly found their respective trains, there I pick up my breakfast near the cent peanut boxes which are fastened to the various columns which support the platform of the Elevated stations. There I watch most eagerly to see a cent inserted in the slot, for always some peanuts escape the in-veterator and I profit thereby. Later in the day people who have more time see these boxes and me in the wake and they proceed to insert a cent and hold out their hands for us to eat. Perchance we fear lest they kidnap us as happened to some of our flock during the opera season.

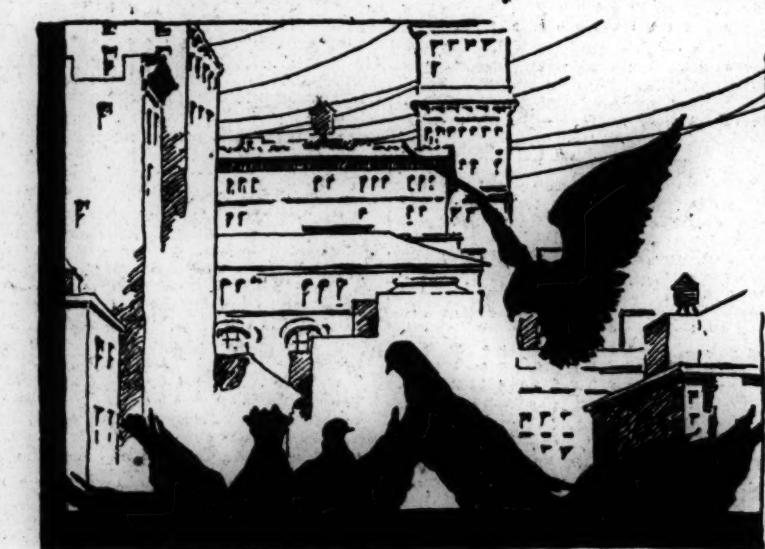
At times we get little attention and have to make our ways known by pecking at the glass globes above the peanut boxes. Often we have to resort to the crowded streets among horses, automobiles, trucks and street cars and in the winter when we awake in the morning and find all covered with snow there is scarcity of food. We shall never forget the very heavy snowstorm of January, 1917, which drifted in many parts of the city as high as five and six feet. You may fancy how everyone rushed to his train, concerned as how he would reach his destination, and of course forgot us altogether. For a while it seemed the result would prove disastrous but there came a recollection from the Bible, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help." We had a consultation and concluded that He who cared for the least would provide for us, so we flew cheerfully around, when all at once our attention was arrested by a canary bird's voice way up on the fifteenth floor of a State Street building on one of Chicago's busiest corners. We listened on the immense window sill where sang the bird, and after a bit some sound was heard in the office and the window was raised; but we were not frightened for we were led by our heavenly Father, and sure enough some of the bird's seed was given us. Such rejoicing among

our flock which numbered more than 40.

"The following day we visited there again and found pigeon food and have gone there for our breakfast every day since. It was a source of great comfort to have learned to be obedient to the 'still small voice' and lift up our eyes, away from that which seems destruction, and we are since assured He careth for all who heed His voice.

Several times when we were busy at breakfast we heard a peculiar "click" and later when we learned our pictures had been taken, and many of them sent with the one hundred and twenty-first psalm and Job xii verse 7 marked on the back of them, it made us happy to know we served in God's universe and brought a message to a particular job. As Chancellor Mr. McKenna made an immediate hit and there was decided regret in the business community, which had at first viewed him with suspicion, when he was compelled to leave the Gov-

ernment in 1916 with Mr. Asquith. Mr. McKenna's political feud with Mr. Lloyd George, however, though it may have debared him from politics, also forced him into finance, to the national advantage. He decided definitely to retire from politics, joined the board of directors of the London Joint City and Midland Bank and in due course succeeded Sir Edward Holden as chairman of the board. In this position he has achieved a quite remarkable success and his annual review of financial and economic affairs, in his address to the shareholders of the bank, is a recognized event. So much does he command the confidence of bankers that there was a strong movement to return him to Parliament for the City of London in place of Earl Balfour, not as a party man, but as a non-party representative of British finance. The project fell through, however, to the relief of many who considered that Mr. McKenna more usefully serves the national interests in his present important position.



We Alighted on the Sill Outside the Window Where the Canary Sang

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BOSTON "Y" GIRLS
READY FOR MEET

Coach Dorothy Nauss' Hub
Team Shows Up Strong in
Dashes and Jumping

This evening completes the outdoor track and field practice of the Boston girls for the inter-Young Women's Christian Association meet in the Harvard Stadium on Saturday afternoon, which is being held under the auspices of the Northeastern Field Athletic Council. According to the coach, Miss Dorothy Nauss, the Hub girls are sure to carry off honors in the dashes and jumping events. The girls have concentrated on these events and have made records which are reported to compare favorably with the American records for women, as compiled by the National Women's Track Athletic Committee. The American record for the 75-yard dash is 8.3-5.8. The Boston girls have been averaging 9s. In the 75-yard dash. The American record in the running high jump is 4ft. 9.5-8.1n. The Boston "Y" girls have been consistently making 4ft. 7in.

After weeks of practice on the West End playgrounds the following Hub girls have been chosen for the meet:

Thirty-yard dash—Misses Helene Lipton and Anita Roy; baseball throw—Miss Louise Murphy; running high jump—Misses Lillian Gray, Alice Jones, and Dorothy Snook, substitute; running broad jump—Misses Alice Jones and Helene Lipton; 100-yard dash—Misses Lillian Gray, Mildred Taylor, and Wila Bates, substitute; hurdles—Misses Marjorie Hatch, Dorothy Snook, and Dorothy Smith, substitute; standing broad jump—Misses Mildred Taylor and Dorothy Smith; shotput—Miss Gertrude Worthington; shuttle relay—Misses Ruth Brown, Marjorie Hatch, Anita Roy, Mildred Taylor, Dorothy Snook, Alice Jones, Dorothy Smith, Lillian Gray, and Helene Lipton, substitute.

The events are scheduled for Saturday as follows:

First group—30-yard dash, running high jump, shotput and standing broad jump.

Second group—100-yard dash, 60-yard hurdles, baseball throw and running high jump.

Third group—Shuttle relay, which calls for teams of eight.

Miss Marguerite V. Schock of the Cambridge "Y" is chairman of the hostess committee for the meet. All the girls of the visiting teams will be met at the station by a committee of Cambridge girls. They will be housed over the week-end in the Sargent dormitories. The Boston girls will meet the Portland team and entertain the girls over the week-end.

A track dinner for all competing teams will take place at the Blue Triangle, Mechanics Building, on Saturday evening, when cups and individual prizes will be awarded. Miss Julia F. Capen, chairman of the Northeastern Field Athletic Council, under whose auspices the meet takes place, will come from New York to witness the Stadium event and will be a guest of honor at the dinner.

STRONG N. Y. TEAM FOR
CHURCH CUP TENNIS

NEW YORK, June 8.—Gotham's representatives in the inter-city matches for the Church Cup at the Longwood Cricket Club, leave today for Boston, where they will play Philadelphia's team tomorrow. The winner will meet Boston Saturday.

The metropolitan team will be chosen from Watson, M. Washburn, Vincent, Richards, Zerkow, Shinn, Francis T. Hunter, S. H. Voshell, Walter M. Hall and Samuel Hardy, Julian S. Myrick, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, who with J. W. Merseu and Charles S. Landers composed the committee selecting the team, was to accompany the players to Boston.

Six singles and three doubles matches will be played each day, according to the schedule for the tournament. For the past two years competition has been held between second teams; but the lawn tennis association, in a statement today, explained that, due to lack of interest among players who might be considered eligible, that feature was abandoned this season.

BELMONT BREAKS
PONY-POLO RECORD

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—In scoring 17 goals in the polo game against the Bryn Mawr Freebooters yesterday, Raymond Belmont, playing at No. 2 for the Fauquier Country Club of the Plains, Va., hung up a new National Polo Association individual high-scoring record, and possibly a world record for tournament play. Belmont shot the ball through the goalposts from incredible angles. His long, sweeping forearm drives under his pony's neck were accurate and his riding unusually spectacular.

Fauquier won the match 27 goals to 11. Ten of Bryn Mawr's tallies were conceded by handicap.

NEW MUNICIPAL PARK

LONG BEACH, Cal.—Municipal Recreation Park, a tract of 129 acres east of the city, has been opened for use and June 10 is the date set for a formal opening to be accompanied by an elaborate ceremony. The 18-hole golf course has been in use for several weeks, and work is nearing completion on baseball grounds, horseshoe, roque and tennis courts. The attractive rustic clubhouse formerly used by the Virginia Country Club has been refitted and made very inviting for individual and party use. Picnic grounds and municipal camping grounds just west of the golf course have been opened.

LECONY CHOSEN CAPTAIN

EASTON, Penn., June 7.—J. A. Lecony of Moorestown, N. J., today was elected captain of the 1922-23 Lafayette College track team. Lecony is a member of the junior class. This year he won the 100 and 200-yard dashes at the intercollegiate championships, setting a new record of 9.7-10s. in the century.



Boston Y. W. C. A. Girls' Track Team

By staff photographer

Back Row, Left to Right—Misses Lillian Gray, Louise Murphy, Wilma Bates, Gertrude Worthington, Dorothy Nauss, Coach; Dorothy Smith, Dorothy Snook, Ruth Brown. Front Row, Left to Right—Misses Marjorie Hatch, Anita Roy, Mildred Taylor

HAROLD HACKETT
SAILS FOR EUROPE

Will Represent U. S. L. T. A.
at a Meeting of Nations

NEW YORK, June 7.—Harold H. Hackett, former captain of the United States Davis Cup team and national doubles champion, sails tomorrow with his family for Europe. He expects to be abroad several months, returning about September.

Mr. Hackett will represent the United States Lawn Tennis Association at a meeting of nations identified with the Davis Cup contest at the office of the British Lawn Tennis Association in London on July 7. The conference has been called to adopt revisions of the Davis Cup regulations that were not settled by a similar meeting a year ago.

At that time all the revisions were adopted except one defining expenses of Davis Cup matches, which was referred to a committee representing the British Isles, France and the United States. Subsequently, a partial agreement was reached by correspondence and now the proposed regulation is believed to be a form that can be finally adopted.

In the revision a regulation also was adopted declaring that once a player has represented a nation in the Davis Cup contest, he will henceforth be eligible to represent that nation but no other. The question has been raised as to whether this should be retroactive and probably will be settled at the London session. A new method of seeding the draw may be discussed, but it is understood that decision on any plan will be referred to the countries concerned before final action is taken.

KELLEY TO COACH
MISSOURI ELEVEN

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 7 (Special).—Thomas Kelly has been appointed head football coach of the University of Missouri, it was announced from President J. C. Jones' office today. Kelly was line coach in 1919 when Missouri had one of the strongest lines in its football history.

Kelly, who is a University of Chicago man, has been coaching at the University of Idaho for the last two years. He returns to Columbia with high recommendations from Coach A. A. Staggs of Chicago, and by the chairman of the athletic committee of the University of Idaho. In addition to the aforementioned places, Kelly has coached at Muhlenberg, Pa., the School of Mines at Rolla, Mo., and at the University of Alabama.

Coach M. E. Fuller of Princeton, who at first accepted the position here, has been released in order that he may take advantage of a better offer which he received from Yale.

REPORT RECORD BROKEN

HELSINKI, Finland, June 8.—(By The Associated Press)—Hannes Kolehmainen, Finnish-American runner, winner of the Olympic Marathon in the 1920 games, is reported to have beaten the world's running record for 25 kilometers, making the distance in 1h. 22m. 43s.

The record for 25 kilometers is 1h. 26m. 29 s-10s., made by Kolehmainen in Finland on Oct. 10, 1920.

YALE VS. PRINCETON AT POLO

NEW YORK, June 7.—Yale and Princeton will meet in a polo match for the first time at the Meadowbrook Club, Westbury, N. J., June 22. The Polo Association announced today.

CANADIAN GOLF
IN SEMI-FINALS

Two Hamilton and Two Toronto
Ladies Are Left in Ontario
Championship Division

TORONTO, June 8 (Special).—The semi-finals were reached in the championship and the seven other flights at the women's Ontario golf championship tournament at the Rosedale Club yesterday, and the 32 remaining players will decide today the finalists in the various competitions. The championship lies between two Hamilton players, Mrs. Hope Gibson and Miss Effie Nesbitt, and two Toronto ladies, Miss Ada Mackenzie of Mississauga and Miss Sidney Pepler of the Toronto club. Only one Hamilton and one Toronto lady will reach the final, as the former pair came through in the upper half of the draw, while Miss Mackenzie and Miss Pepler have so far negotiated the competition in the lower half.

As was expected, the best game of yesterday's program was that between Miss Mackenzie and Mrs. R. Murdoch of the Humber Valley Club, and with all due deference to the winner, Mrs. Murdoch was certainly beset by the worst of fortune on the eighteenth green. At the start of the last hole Miss Mackenzie was 1 up, but Mrs. Murdoch was on the green in 2. Her first putt was too heavy and ran over the cup, while her second hung on the lip and would not drop. Mrs. Murdoch took 5 for the hole with a possible 3 and an almost certain 4 in view, and Miss Mackenzie, by means of her 6, halved the hole and won the match, 1 up.

The game was watched by a large gallery. In the early part the public course player had a slight advantage and at the tenth was 2 up. Miss Mackenzie squared the match at the thirteenth with a birdie 3. The next hole was halved, but Miss Mackenzie went into the lead by taking the fifteenth and sixteenth. Mrs. Murdoch reduced her opponent's lead by winning the seventeenth.

Match between Miss Effie Nesbitt and Mrs. W. G. Moore was also won and lost on the last hole. They were square at the third, but Miss Nesbitt had the advantage during the last six holes of the outward journey, and was leading by 2 at the turn. The tenth and eleventh holes were halved, and then Mrs. Moore evened the match by taking the next two. Miss Nesbitt won the fourteenth and fifteenth, but Mrs. Moore retaliated by winning the next two, and they were even at the drive off from the eighteenth tee. Both made very good drives, but Mrs. Moore's second shot dropped behind a tree and it took her three more to hole out, while Miss Nesbitt did the hole in 4, winning the hole and match.

Miss Sidney Pepler was 2 down at the ninth to Mrs. J. H. Riddell of Scarborough, but squared the match at the eleventh, and continued to take the remaining holes until she won, 4 and 3. Mrs. Hope Gibson, the champion, had somewhat of an easier road than her successful rivals in the second round, as she found Miss Jean Masten of the Toronto Club somewhat off her game, and won, 4 and 3. The summary:

Mrs. Hope Gibson, Hamilton, defeated Miss Jean Masten, Toronto, 4 and 3.
Miss Effie Nesbitt, Hamilton, defeated Mrs. W. G. Moore, Toronto, 1 up.
Miss Sidney Pepler, Toronto, defeated Mrs. J. H. Riddell, Scarborough, 4 and 3.
Miss Ada Mackenzie, Mississauga, defeated Mrs. R. Murdoch, Humber Valley, 1 up.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	32	18	.640
St. Louis	29	20	.592
Washington	25	25	.500
Cleveland	24	26	.480
Detroit	22	26	.458
Philadelphia	19	23	.452
Boston	20	25	.444
Chicago	18	29	.417

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 7, St. Louis 3.
New York 9, Chicago 7.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 5, Cleveland 8 (11 innings).

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

RED SOX DEFEAT BROWNS

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The Boston Red Sox evened up their series with the Browns here today, taking the second game of the series, 7 to 3. The winners outbatted their opponents and a brilliant catch in center field by John Collins kept the St. Louis score down. Menosky and Collins led at bat, the former getting three hits in five times up and the latter three in as many times at bat. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	7	18	0	13	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	7	0	11	0

Batteries—Collins and Ruel; Davis, Kolp and Severid. Losing pitcher—Davis. Umpires—Evans and Nallin. Time—2h.

WASHINGTON IN THE ELEVENTH

CLEVELAND, June 7.—Washington made it two straight from Cleveland today by winning, 9 to 8, in 11 innings. Morton held Washington to three hits in the eighth inning, when he was batted hard. The Nationals took the lead in the ninth, but Cleveland tied the score in their half. Washington winning after two were out in the eleventh on a single by Judge and a double by Brower. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	9	11	3	0
Cleveland	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	18	6	1

Batteries—Francis, Phillips, Turk, Johnson and Chatterly; Morton, Malles and L. Sewell. Winning pitcher—Johnson. Losing pitcher—Malles. Umpires—Walsh and Owen. Time—2h. 45m.

NEW YORK WINS

CHICAGO, June 7.—After taking the lead in the first and then losing it in the fifth, New York made an uphill fight and launched an attack on Schupp and McCabe and won the second straight game of the series today, 9 to 7. Schupp's wildness coupled with slow support behind McCabe, enabled the visitors to win out. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	9	11	1	1
Chicago	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	7	3	1	0

Batteries—Bryant and Schupp; Schupp, McCabe, Hodge and Schalk. Losing pitcher—Schupp. Umpires—Wilson, Chilli and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 15m.

DETROIT WINS AGAIN

DETROIT, June 7.—Detroit made it two straight from Philadelphia this afternoon, winning, 6 to 2, and displacing the Athletics from the head of the second division. The Tigers were outbatted, but profited from Philadelphia's errors. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	6	12	6	13	0
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	0	0

Batteries—Ehmke and Bassler; Naylor, Sullivan, Heilmach and Perkins. Losing pitcher—Naylor. Umpires—Connolly, Dingen and Moriarty. Time—1h. 41m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	26	28	.583
Vernon	23	26	.559
Los Angeles	26	29	.584
Portland	22	28	.533
Salt Lake City	27	31	.466
Oakland	20	36	.360
Seattle	28	35	.444
Sacramento	27	36	.429

RESULTS
Los Angeles 3, San Francisco 0.
Oakland 7, Vernon 4.
Sacramento 7, Salt Lake City 1.
Portland 5, Seattle 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	28	18	.609
Pittsburgh	25	18	.581
Brooklyn	25	25	.500
St. Louis	23	25	.479
Cincinnati	24	26	.479
Chicago	21	24	.467
Boston	20	25	.444
Philadelphia	18	29	.381

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 5, St. Louis 2.
New York 9, Chicago 4.
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 0.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

BRAVES KEEP ON WINNING

The Boston Braves are out to make it four straight from the St. Louis Cardinals at Braves Field this afternoon and, judging from the way they have been going since their return to Boston, they should accomplish their purpose. The third game of the series was played yesterday and Boston won, 5 to 2. Brilliant pitching by Frank Miller, backed up by some fine fielding and heavy hitting, were too much for the Cardinals to overcome. Christenbury, Nixon and Gowdy figured prominently in the batting, the first two getting timely three-baggers. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	5	9	1	1
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0

Batteries—Miller and Gowdy; Pettica, Barfoot and Alnsmith. Losing pitcher—Pettica. Umpires—McCormick and Santella. Time—1h. 37m.

CINCINNATI WINS, 6 TO 2

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 7.—Vance was batted out of the box today by Cincinnati and Brooklyn lost in the first game of the series, 6 to 2. The Reds bunched four hits, two stolen bases and two sacrifices, with two errors for four runs in the fourth inning and, when the first two men singled in fifth, Vance gave way to Smith, who allowed only one run. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	6	4	11	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	5	0

Batteries—Lucas and Wingo; Vance, Smith and DeBerry. Losing pitcher—Vance. Umpires—O'Day and Hart. Time—1h. 48m.

PHILADELPHIA LOSES, 6 TO 0

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Pittsburgh made six hits off Lee Meadows today and three of them were home runs by Rubeus Tierney and Gooch, which were sufficient to give the visitors a 5-to-0 victory over Philadelphia. Morrison held the locals to six scattered hits. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	5	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	13	3	18	3
Pittsburgh	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	7	1	0

Batteries—Morrison and Gooch; Meadows, Weiner and Henline. Losing pitcher—Meadows. Umpires—Klem and Emelio. Time—1h. 36m.

RAISE PENNANT AND WIN

NEW YORK, June 7.—New York raised its 1921 National League pennant today and then defeated Chicago in a game of many thrills, 3 to 4. The Giants scored five runs in the first, after two were out. Kelly cleaning the bases with a double. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	5	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	13	3	18	3
Chicago	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	7	1	0

Batteries—Morrison and Gooch; Meadows, Weiner and Henline. Losing pitcher—Meadows. Umpires—Klem and Emelio. Time—1h. 36m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans 6, Memphis 4.			
Memphis 2, New Orleans 1.			
Atlanta 4, Nashville 3.			
Mobile 8, Little Rock 1.			
Chattanooga 12, Birmingham 1 (called in sixth).			

EASTERN LEAGUE
New Haven 12, Fitchburg 2.
Albany 4, Hartford 3.
Waterbury 12, Pittsfield 4.
Bridgeport 3, Springfield 5.

England Receives
Four Foreign Entries

LONDON, June 8.—Four foreign entries have been received for the Grand Challenge Cup races at the Royal Hoveley regatta on July 5. They are the Christiania Roklub of Norway, the Grasshoppers Club of Switzerland, the Ghent Club of Belgium and the Merne Club of France.

The Ghent Club competed for the Grand Challenge Cup seven times between 1900 and 1911, winning the trophy in 1907 and 1909. The Christiania Club won the Thames Cup in 1921, with a young and powerful crew. France sends an eight crew for the first time since 1892.

Switzerland is represented this year for the first time and their eight probably is the best of the foreign contingent. At the Olympic regatta in 1920 the Swiss eight put up an excellent fight against the powerful Leander crew representing England.

Keen competition is expected for the diamond skulls. A. Baynes, the amateur champion of Queensland is training at Marlow, and Walter M. Hoover, the American and M. Schmid of Switzerland also are entered.

SHERIDAN WINS
FROM MERRIAM

Only Upset to Date in Connecticut State Tennis Singles

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 8.—Play continues today in the singles and doubles of the Connecticut State lawn tennis championship tournament on the courts of the New Haven Lawn Club and it is expected that the semi-finals in both sections will be reached tonight. There was one upset in yesterday's play when A. W. Merriam of Farmington, ex-champion of Western Massachusetts, was defeated by A. B. Sheridan of New Rochelle in the third round, 9-7, 6-4. A. H. Chapin Jr., captain of next year's Williams College team, and one of the favorites for the final round, came through the third round in straight sets. After being forced to a 7-5 score in the first set, he won the second set in love from C. W. Morse of this city. The summary:

SINGLES—Second Round
G. W. Morse, New Haven, defeated L. Ruckard, Brooklyn, by default.
J. W. Thurston, Hartford, defeated E. T. Buckingham, Bridgeport, 6-2, 6-1.

Third Round
C. B. Hall, New Haven, defeated E. S. Chase, Springfield, by default.
J. B. Morse, New Haven, defeated K. Stoddard, New York City, 6-2.
A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, defeated C. W. Morse, New Haven, 7-5, 6-0.
G. K. King, Bridgeport, defeated A. G. Waterhouse, New Haven, 6-1, 6-2.
J. W. Thurston, Hartford, defeated A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, by default.
A. B. Sheridan, New Rochelle, defeated A. W. Merriam, Farmington, 9-7, 6-4.
C. B. Hall, New Haven, defeated Thomas Hackett, New Haven, 4-6, 6-0, 6-0.

Fourth Round
J. W. Thurston, Hartford, defeated A. B. Sheridan, New Rochelle, 6-1, 6-3, 6-7.

DOUBLES—First Round
Symington and Comstock defeated W. J. Wohlenberg and Taylor, 6-3, 6-2.
Buckingham and Hackett defeated G. Helme and Stoddard, 7-5, 6-2.

Morse and Waterhouse defeated Williams and Wilson, 6-4, 6-1.
Wheeler and Vaughn defeated Sheridan and Ruckard, by default.
Sargent and Nettleton defeated W. C. Williams and Wilson, 6-4, 6-3.
Thurston and Norris defeated Pearson and McMullen, 6-2, 7-5.
Merriam and Chapin defeated Neil Chapin and J. C. King, by default.

FIRST MODEL YACHT
RACE STARTS TODAY

LOW BARGE RATES SHOW BIG PROFIT

National Conference at Springfield Closes With Dinner and the Election of Officers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 8 (Spe- | board question and other matters con-

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 8 (Special).—Speakers at the closing dinner of the national conference of City Planners last night told of the aims of the movement and expressed a hope that in the future building of cities there would be such co-operation for city planning that, as Lawson Purdy of New York, president of the organization, said, "the city planning board question and other matters connected with city planning."

Resolution Passed

A resolution by Joseph Finberg of Attleboro on billboard regulation was unanimously adopted by the Federation of Planning Boards. The resolution follows:

Resolved, That whereas some degree of uniformity is desirable in

ization said, "we cannot, as in the past, reproduce in the buildings of today the slums of tomorrow." Other speakers were John J. Walsh of Boston, and Bishop Thomas E. Donohue of the

Episcopal diocese of Western Massachusetts, who presided.

Mr. Purdy was reelected to the office of president, the other officers elected being: Vice-president, George B. Ford of New York City; treasurer and secretary, Flavell Shurtleff of New York; and directors for the year, Alfred Bittmarck of New York, A. V.

Crawford, Philadelphia; H. Cheeney, Long Beach, Cal.; Frederick Law Olmstead, Brookline; Bertram H. Sheridan, Indianapolis; J. W. Shirley, Baltimore.

It was voted to hold the next annual convention at Baltimore, Md.

Billboard Regulation

Billboard regulation, its progress

and problems, was discussed at the luncheon of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards and of the National City Planning Conference yesterday.

Horace B. Gale of Natick, Mass.,

The chairman of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, expressed his gratitude to the National Conference for inviting the federation to meet together with them "by way of a friendly homecoming" on the occasion of the coming to the latter city of the

The object of the Massachusetts Federation, said Mr. Gale, is to pro-

Mr. Kingsley spoke of the public welfare methods employed in public welfare work in the United States recently, principally in Philadelphia and Cleveland. The Kingsley press was one of the greatest mediums for the public. Motion pictures and the pictorial section of newspapers are also helpful. A great part of welfare publicity is through the newspaper.

buildings. Ms. Gale said that the constitutional amendment is not quite satisfactory yet, that it should be amended to provide land not used for schools, Mr. Kingsley said, adding that school children and their teachers hunger for outside interest by citizens. He deplored the conditions

The Federation of Planning Boards

operates with the New England Conference for the Preservation of Parks, the Trails Commission and the Transportation Commission of Eastern Massachusetts. "We have 51 towns and cities have active planning boards and 12 more are required by law to have boards but have not yet complied with the law. The Governor of the Commonwealth has been very cooperative, even full in the meantime where they have no yards with grass and flowers but have to play in the street," he said. "We haven't any right to ask children to go where you can't grow flowers." Mr. Kingsley said that every man, woman and child is interested in city planning because it means food, shelter, comfort.

Dr. Samuel B. Woodward told what Worcester has done in eighteen months toward city planning. How

the executive committee of seven members carries on the work. In addition to Mr. Gale, the chairman, the other members of the executive board are George C. Gardner, Springfield, vice chairman; Joseph Finberg, Attleboro, treasurer; Arthur C. Comey, Cambridge, secretary, and the following

Directors: Preston Pond, Winchester; William Roger Greeley, Lexington, and Charles D. White, Haverhill.

"It is evident that a campaign of education is needed to let the people know that there is a real science of city planning and that it has a practical value," said Mr. Gale. In order to effectively carry on the campaign

IN FIFTEEN CITIES

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Retail food prices have increased in 15 cities and decreased slightly in 10 others since April, according to compilations made public yesterday by the Department of

ney need the service of a city planner. At least part time, to travel around the State, continued Mr. Gale. "It is appropriate needed from the legislature in order to do the work they should do," he said.

Protecting the Public

"The Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards is the only official

Labor involving 25 of the principal cities of the country.

Decreases were noted in Newark, N. J., two per cent; Boston and Fall River, Mass., Kansas City, Mo., Manchester, N. H., New Haven, Conn.,

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public may be restricted—but it does
say how. The vested interests
of the oil and pillage companies
and the powerful lobby. Whenever a bill on
the subject has appeared before the
legislature the issue has been con-
sidered by the paid lobbyists of the
oilboard men with the result that
the lawmakers have done nothing
to pass a law that would

ally regulate. The Federation
nally put in a bill asking the Legis-
ture to change the law to give the
owns the right to pass their own acts.
his was done and Newton was the
st town to pass an ordinance regulat-
ing billboards. The Newton ordi-

ance was adopted in December, 1921, and approved by the Attorney-General and the Division of Highways of the Department of Public Welfare of the Commonwealth in January, 1922. Owners of billboards in Newton were given 90 days to remove the present shabby structures and erect new ones.

conformity with the regulations of the ordinance. The 90 days have passed but they are still maintaining the same billboards in Newton—in direct defiance of the law.

Mr. George C. Gardner told the Springfield club one regarding the billboard blight. The Springfield League began the agitation against it four years ago. The city government has not yet paid for the removal of the billboards, which in addition has resulted in the billboard blight.

ground also states that no billboards shall be placed on top of a building unless it is an electrical one, advertising goods sold or manufactured in the building.


Members of planning boards of other Massachusetts towns told briefers that they had been compelled to reject a number of towns on the basis of unsatisfactory answers to the following questions:

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Pruning in June

SOME great gardeners have thought that one of the most important services that can be rendered to a garden, and one that must be regularly carried out every year, is that of pruning. If shrubs and trees are to be kept in a high state of efficiency as to foliage and in a thoroughly good and productive state, both as regards flowers and fruit—and this is how we all mean to have our gardens—pruning must be carefully and intelligently done. The object of pruning trees standing alone is to keep a good symmetrical shape and a well-balanced head. The strongest winds will then strike equally on both flanks at once, and will not tend to twist the trunk. The beautifully proportioned specimens seen in some English public gardens and parks owe their graceful outlines to skillful pruning, carried out from year to year from youth. Each year the weak and misplaced branches are removed before they have time to grow into an ugly feature. Where branches are too crowded there is usually a falling off in the production of flowers, but if some are cut out the flow of sap is diverted into the remaining portion and often converts a previously barren patch into a highly productive area of flowering shoots for next year.

How to Prune Shrubberies

The place where pruning is most required is in shrubberies or anywhere where small, woody plants are grown together. In such situations, if the individuals are not kept in order by a free use of the knife, there may be a good deal of unseemly crowding and interference with the light and air that ought to be shared by all. Here, again, it is only the superfluous and useless shoots that need be removed, in order to admit those two elements so essential to promote free production of flowers.

If possible, pruning should be done more than once a year. Winter offers many advantages to the pruner, because he can see the wood better when deciduous trees are bare of leaves. It is better, however, not to leave all the pruning of the quicker-growing trees and shrubs until then, but to do some in the summer as well. This is why June is looked upon as the best month to trim early-flowering shrubs and trees, such as lilacs, laburnums, Japanese crab apples, double cherries, weigelas, pyrus japonica, etc. In the case of some of these trees, such as lilac, better flowering is secured for next season by removing the suckers which spring up from the roots all round the stem. A collection of lilacs that has long been kept in proper order is the celebrated one in the Arnold Arboretum, near Boston, Mass., and a sight of this in late spring will show the private gardener that trouble taken over the lilacs will well repay his effort.

Training Against a Wall

Where the growth of shrubs has to be kept strictly within limits, such as those trained against a wall or such as a climber on an artificial support, not only do some of the early shoots need to be removed, but stronger ones should be trained into suitable gaps or over new areas suitable for the extension of the plant. In the case of climbers, it is well known that the long shoots thrown out by the top of the plant are the means of aspiring to greater heights. These shoots are looking for a strong support to catch hold of and keep constantly, but slowly, moving round until they find it. Then, with tendrils, hooks or suckers, they cling to it and put out another shoot to climb higher still. It is only necessary, therefore, in training a creeper to direct the leading shoot to a bar or stick and tie it in position and it will soon secure itself to its new support.

Other things that must be done in June are to plant out some perennials and to finish sowing herbaceous perennials for next year and hardy annuals for this one.

The Uses of Powdered Milk

AT LAST we have found something that is truly "just as good" as the thing it imitates. It is powdered milk—a product that has been known for some time, but which has only recently been brought to such a degree of perfection that food experts will say: "You can't tell the difference to save your life."

Powdered milk is of two kinds—that made from the whole milk and its weaker sister, the skim-milk powder. The difference between the two is exactly the same as the difference between the whole and skimmed milk, before attempting to pass judgment on them, be sure you know which kind you have.

There is nothing gained by the average person in the daily use of powdered milk, but, for emergencies and for camping, it is incomparable. In many localities it will materially reduce the milk bill, without lessening the food content of the diet.

How It May Be Bought

Powdered milk comes in 2½ and 5-pound cans and can be made up into real milk for about 15 cents a quart. Milk, at 8 cents a quart in Milwaukee, is the cheapest in the country, because Wisconsin is a great dairy State. Naturally, the people of that city will not depend on powdered milk. But, in Norfolk, Va., where the price is 25 cents a quart, the powder should prove a godsend. One account of its newness, its desirability for infants has not yet been thoroughly tested. In all other ways, however, it is known to have all properties that it has in the liquid state—even the cream will rise!

To make it, use four level tablespoonfuls of the powder to a cup of water and beat well. It is not best to put it into foods dry and add the water later, as this sometimes produces a granular condition. Dissolving the powder first gives the best results. In making quick breads, such as muffins, twice the needed amount of



Basket Weaving—the Process and Some Results

Weaving Paper Rope

THE weaving of paper rope into baskets, trays, lamp bases, and window boxes has climbed from the list of rainy afternoon amusements into the class of industrial arts. As a matter of fact, large pieces of furniture, such as chairs, couches, and floor lamps, have long been made of twisted paper rope. The manner of reed and willow furniture. More recently, however, paper-rope weaving has begun to rival embroidery and lacemaking as one of the arts productive of beautiful things for the home. The work is easy to do and interesting, and an amateur can produce attractive results.

A small basket with a handle can be made by a beginner in about four hours, at a cost of approximately \$1. The following instructions, if adhered to, will produce such a basket. When this style has been mastered successfully, the worker will be able to originate designs and shapes. Once the first lessons are learned, baskets, trays, and miscellaneous furniture of every description can easily be made.

The materials necessary for a basket which measures four inches across the base, six inches in height, and has an 18-inch handle are as follows: 2 hanks of ¼-inch crepe-paper rope; 12 1-16-inch wires for foundation; 20 inches long; 2 ¼-inch wires for handle, 36 inches long; 1 spool of covered wire for holding wires together, when starting, and for fastening handle into place; 1 fold of crepe paper to match rope, for winding wires; 1 tube glue; 1 tube paste.

A combination wire-cutter and pointed pier will aid in this work. This article may be purchased in any hardware or department store. Shellac, for putting a permanent finish on the woven-paper articles,

may also be purchased at such stores. The best quality for use for absorbent service is the extra-heavy shellac mixed in the proportion of one pound of shellac to one quart of denatured alcohol.

Preparing the Wires

The work should be done at a table. If the 12 wires for the foundation were not cut to the desired length when purchased, use the wire-cutter to snip the wire into 20-inch lengths. Then wrap each of the 12 wires with a strip of crepe paper. To cut this strip, push the crepe paper out from under the covering of the packet, measure off three-fourths of an inch, and, with sharp shears, cut through the entire thickness. This saves time in preparing the strips and insures their being the same width. Dip the end of one wire in the paste and fold one end of the strip of paper over the end of the wire. Then, turning the top edge of the strip in, twist the wire between the thumb and fingers of the right hand, at the same time stretching the strip well with the left hand, and slanting it downward toward the other end of the wire. At the end of the wire, when it has been entirely covered, tear the crepe paper off and paste.

Getting Wires Ready for Weaving Separate the 12 wrapped wires into two groups of six wires each. Lay one group across the other at the center, and fasten together with spool wire. To do this, place the spool wire under the lower group nearest you, over the top group at the right, under the lower group, over top group, and so on around twice. Then twist spool-wire ends tight together and cut off. This spool wire need not be covered with crepe paper, nor need it be of a color matching the paper rope, for this binding wire is later cut out of the basket.

Keep all wires flat on the table while fastening them together. Starting at the lower group before you, separate the wires into groups of two each, and then separate the two middle wires of the lower group from each other, making in all 11 groups of two wires each and two single wires. The single wires are separated, however, so that an odd number of wires may be available for the weaving.

Weaving the Base

To begin weaving, insert the rope between the single wires, with the short end up. Then weave over two wires, and under two wires, around to the starting point. Here the rope must go under the single wire and over the next single wire, then next under the first two wires, and over the next two, and so on to the single wires again. These single wires change the order of the stitch and thus produce the weave.

Continue weaving until eight rows of paper rope have been woven upon the wires. Then separate all groups into single wires and weave under one and over one around once. When the starting point has been reached, it will be noticed that, if the weaving were continued, the rope strands would lie one above the other. When this occurs, the wire directly to the left of the one where the rope would cross twice should be bent up and cut out. This will give the necessary uneven number of wires, which are used in all regular weaving. Continue weaving until the base is the desired size—4 inches across.

Now cut out the binding-spool wire that held the wires together before you began weaving. If the combination wire-cutter is used, the glued end of the rope may be tucked down into a stitch, where it will never show.

Shaping the Basket

Bend the wires up sharply for the side of the basket, and continue weaving over one and under one until the basket is six inches high and is ready to finish off around the edge. Keep the wires straight up and down, so that the diameter of the basket is the same throughout. When a new

hank of rope is started, glue the ends of both the finished hank and the new hank neatly on the inside, tucking the ends into a stitch.

Do not push the weaving close together or the effect of the weave will be spoiled, and more rope necessary to complete the basket.

Rope should not be pulled too much, as this will draw the wires out of shape.

Making the Four-Strand Edge

Measure the rope strand around the top of the basket once, then a third of the way around in addition, and cut off. Measure off three more strands of the same length. Glue one of them in the space with the weaver already in use, and two more in the next space to the right, making four weavers in all.

Clip the wire at the left of the rear weavers, leaving about half an inch standing above the weaving line. Bend this wire over the rear weavers tight and flat in the direction of the weaving. Clip the next wire the same length and bend down over the two forward weavers.

Pass the two rear weavers over the second bent wire, covering it completely, and then pass them back of the next standing wire. Clip this wire and continue around to the end, clipping, bending and covering one wire at a time. All bent wires will then be covered with the rope, except the last one and the one which was first cut and bent. Now lift up the first wire which was cut, pass the weavers over the last bent wire and behind the one next to it, and rebend. Cut off these weavers close. Cover the bent wire with the two weavers that are left; then cut them off and glue neatly into the inside edge, concealing the ends in the weaving.

The Handle

Use two 1-8-inch wires, each 36 inches long, for the handle of the basket. Wrap each piece of the wire several times with a strip of crepe paper ¼ inch wide; then, with a piece three-fourths of an inch wide, to give a smooth finish. Bend the wires into shape and attach them to the basket with spool wire, which has first been wound with a very narrow strip of crepe paper. Fasten the handles together and, at the same time, trim them by winding rope around them several times at the sides and top. After the handle is attached, the basket is ready to shellac with one or more coats as desired.

Very effective waste baskets for bedrooms are made of 1-8-inch white paper rope, and ornamented around the edge and on one side with flowers of colored sealing wax. White shellac protects the completed basket from dust and makes it a thing of permanent beauty.

The rope for weaving is made in white, gray, red, black, and two shades each of green, blue, amber and brown, and crepe paper for binding the wires can be purchased to match exactly. Each color suggests a different article for the nimble fingers of the rope weaver to make.

Pressure-Water Service in Country Homes

It is a truism to state that the great need of the farm home, of the open country, is running water in the house and in the barns where the stock is. Too often what lacks is the source of abundant supply. Wells, cisterns, brooks run dry in midsummer. However, sometimes a spring, lake or stream supplies a generous source which is imperfectly utilized, and for such conditions excellent pressure-systems are on the market, operated either by electricity or by engine-driven outfits. These systems are automatic. They are set for a desired pressure and this pressure becomes lower, as the water is used, till at a fixed point the pump starts itself and sets up the pressure once more.

The cost of operating these systems is not high and their upkeep requires little money or time. Given a few drops of oil occasionally, they do the rest.

Fine Lace With an Historical Interest

SOME of the lace formerly belonging to the collection of the Empress Eugénie of France was shown recently in London at the "Kensington Lace School."

It consisted mostly of a more modern kind, contemporary with her reign, with the exception of a few old pieces of point d'Alençon which are supposed to have belonged to Queen Marie Antoinette of France, but were not of any great importance. Empress Eugénie and Princess Pauline Metternich, the wife of the Austrian Ambassador at the Court of France in Napoleon's time, became fast friends and shared among other artistic tastes that for lace, and it is said they often exchanged specimens of it.

In this collection there were specimens of rose point, Malines (sometimes called Mechlin), from the earliest to the latest kind, point de gaze and Brussels made on the pillow and appliqué on machine-made ground. Point d'Alençon, point d'Angleterre, Valenciennes, and the exquisite rich Swiss and French embroidery on delicate lawn which looks so charming in combination with Valenciennes or Mechlin, the designs of these two kinds of lace suit it so well. Of this kind there was, as a "piece de résistance" the pillow and cover for the cot of the Prince Imperial, both of which bear in the middle the monogram NE surmounted by the imperial crown. There were also handkerchiefs adorned in the same way, collars of various shapes, and d'oyies reported to have been worked by the Empress herself out of all kinds of small specimens of lace and embroidery. The Valenciennes lace was quite the finest in the collection.

Two Classes of Lace-Making

The making of lace consists of two classes, viz., the needlepoint and pillow varieties. However, some later Belgian and Brussels varieties are known as "mixed" laces, the pattern being worked with the needle and the ground round it on the pillow. To the first named category belong more the exquisite hand-made laces of France. To the latter belong the early Macramé, the Genoese and Milanese lace

of Italy; Valenciennes, Lille, and Chantilly (which is mostly made in black silk) among the French laces, and among the Belgian laces Malines or Mechlin, and Brussels.

The Empress Eugénie brought the Spanish Blonde, (made first of natural-colored floss silk, from which it took its name and which was imported from China), into vogue, as it reminded her of the Spanish mantilla. Later on this lace was made at Chantilly for the Empress in white and black silk in a gossamer-like tissue, but there is very little of the white now in existence, as it was very perishable and could not be cleaned. In France at the time it was called "Napoleon Blonde." The English laces of Honiton, Buckinghamshire, and Bedfordshire resemble in design those of Malines, but being of coarser thread have a rougher appearance. It is easy to distinguish pillow-lace from point-lace as the ground of the former is made of platted threads and of the latter of buttonhole stitch only. Yet in the case of Point d'Alençon made on the pillow the ground is three turns of the thread, both horizontally and vertically forming an absolute round mesh. The laces made during the last hundred years have often a machine-made ground, and the pattern is appliqué and might therefore almost come under the category of embroidery. The machine-made ground can easily be detached, as it feels harsh to the touch even if much used or cleaned, whereas the pillow-made remains always soft, and has a silk-like feeling to the touch.

The Design of Point d'Alençon An interesting fact about Point d'Alençon is that its design was worked over horsehair in buttonhole stitch, making it rather heavy on the face suffered a good deal, not only from this heavy design but from the curling of the horsehair in the water; thus, when the lace was stretched out to be got up, the design tore the fine ground. This explains the reason why there are few fine and well preserved examples in existence.

Valenciennes lace was named after the town in Flanders, which later became by treaty in 1668 a French town.

The lace being in its design of purely Flemish origin, formed a rival in its early stages to some of the finest old Flemish kinds. It existed and still exists in two kinds, known as "real" (Vrais) and "false" (Fausse), the former being made in the town and the latter outside it. It ought to be mentioned here that all these kinds of laces are now limited by machinery, but they look less graceful in their pattern, being more regular and stiffer, qualities always denoting the inartistic propensities of the machine. They are also harsher to the touch. However, for decorative purposes of the home, such as trimming blinds, casement curtains and the lingerie of the bedroom, if the right kind and pattern are chosen, they are more serviceable, on account of their greater durability than the antique ones.

Victorian Door Furniture

PEOPLE in England are beginning to discover artistic merit in decorative objects of early Victorian times, a period once considered quite devoid of taste. There is no denying the charm, for instance, of the painted china door furniture of from 1850 to 1860, which is so much in demand that one English woman antique dealer said recently: "I am sending a man all over the country to collect it. I have just done up a house with amber cut-glass door handles, and plates outside the doors laid over brown paint, and flowered ones inside laid upon cream paint. Some of the glass handles and plates are Georgian."

The china door furniture was made at various places, including Worcester and Rockingham, and there is always a large plate above and a smaller one underneath for the children's little hands. They are generally in white, with a gold-line border, and loosely arranged bouquets of flowers in the middle, while the escutcheons, or keyhole plates, have just a wee spray, perhaps of blue harebells or pink heather.

A beautiful set of plates have an apple-green border, separated by scroll-like lines of gold from the white center, on which are painted lovely groups of flowers, including roses and blue convolvulus and some small yellow blossoms. This pattern, with the apple green edging, is much handsomer and much rarer than the plain white, and a complete set would be very valuable. The sets sometimes include a bell plate and handle and delightful little shutter knobs.

New Rugs for Old

Are there women who throw away their old rugs? It is a pity to do so, for new rugs can be made from them at low cost.

The method is to remove by beating all dirt and dust from the old carpet, then to wash it in a machine. After drying the carpet in a thresher and sent to carding machines where it is combed into fibers, which are then spun into yarn. The yarn is dyed the color or colors of your choice and a rug woven in one reversible piece, with or without border, as you prefer. In this process, the old warp and cotton are discarded. The result is a strong and slightly floor covering.

To Clean White Paint

Mix some whitening in a basin to the consistency of cream with cold water. Fill two pails with warm water. Put some of the whitening on a soft flannel (if necessary, use a soft brush as well), and rub the paint. Use one pail for this. Then wash the paint with another soft flannel dipped in the second pail of water. Dry with soft cloth and polish with a clean leather. This method is well worth the trouble.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

DEFINITE TREND
ABSENT IN COTTON
GOODS MARKETS

Prices Remain Firm—Market Operators Think Strike Prevents Slump

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 8 (Special).—Hesitation rules the primary cotton goods markets. Buyers have been looking forward to the government cotton crop condition report in the hope that it might hold forth hope of a large cotton crop and result in a marked weakening in the price structure of both raw cotton and cotton goods. When it was finally issued, however, it proved to have been about what had been forecast by private agencies and was rather neutral in its market effect.

Gray Goods' Prices Firm
Prices of gray goods have been remarkably firm despite the absence of any very heavy dealing and this is probably explained by the fact that the recent advance in gray goods' values, particularly in the print cloth division and in fine fabrics made from combed yarns, have not been sufficient to offset the gain in the price of the raw material required in their manufacture.

In certain lines such as coarse drills, heavy ducks, twills and similar goods going chiefly to the manufacturing trades there has been active trading and an upward thrust in the price levels. The buying of the automotive industry, the railroads and trades catering to the agricultural industry has been a feature for two or three weeks and follows a long period of dullness in this class of goods.

Raw Cotton to Stay High
Throughout the cotton goods markets the conviction is gaining ground that cotton will rule high for many months to come—abnormally high. The prospect is especially disturbing because of the difficulty encountered in raising the price of the finished goods. Distributors already find it necessary to do business on a closer margin of profit than formerly in order to meet the sharp competition for the limited volume of consumer buying, and they have not yet been called upon to distribute goods made and sold on the basis of present high raw material costs. Some believe that when this higher level of prices has to be passed on to the consumer there will be a quick contraction in the consumption of goods, and production on a normal basis will again prove to be too large for the current consumption to cover.

For this reason the lack of success in New England strike areas in bringing about an end to the controversy, as had been expected, on Monday of this week, is looked upon in some quarters as not without its advantages. Predictions made in these sections that the trouble may drag on all summer were received with complacency by many large market operators in cotton goods, some of whom declare that the contraction in production that will be likely to result will in all probability save the market from a bad slump caused by overproduction.

Fancy Goods Are Favorites
Fall River reports light business. Eastern 35½-inch 64 by 60s are still held for 8½ cents, but there have been occasional sales at a quarter and 84 cents has lately been the generally quoted southern price with a few deals put through on an eighth less. Narrow goods are firm and colored goods particularly strong though no great amount of dealing is reported. Sheetings are firm but not particularly buoyant, while fine goods succeed in holding their own but show no upward tendency. Fancies and novelties continue to be the chief basis of the market activity in this combed goods division, with the mills competing fiercely with one another for it.

Manufacturers have shown themselves more willing now to undertake late summer deliveries and some fine goods business has been placed with deliveries running well into the fall. Southern mills, however, are reported to be selling more reluctantly and to be booked up to capacity for at least two months to come.

Yarns have been gradually working higher without any large volume of buying to exert an upward pressure. The gain in prices has not been sufficient to cover increased raw material costs, and that makes the spinners very firm in their price ideas, although nearly all the yarn mills are hungry for orders and are figuring very close to get sufficient new contracts to keep their plants in operation.

BRIGHTER TONE
MARKS LIST IN
LONDON TODAY

LONDON, June 8.—A brighter feeling was noted in some departments on the stock exchange today, but dealings were not large. The oil group was mixed, with operations professional. Royal Dutch was 42½, Shell Transport 41½-16 and Mexican Eagle 3½.

Changes in the gilt-edged section were narrow, and the tone was steady. French loans hardened on improved advices from Paris. Home rails were stronger on repurchases. Dollar descriptions were dull and featureless. Argentine rails were quiet, with a downward tendency.

Confidence prevailed in the industrial section, although the group was irregular. Hudson Bay was 7½.

Consol for money were 56, Grand Trunk 1½, De Beers 12½, Rand Mines 2½. Money 1½ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 2 5-16 per cent; three months' bills 2½-7-16 per cent.

TRADE TREATIES
WITH RUSSIA ARE
WELL "SOVIETIZED"

Agreements Do Not Permit Commerce With Private Individuals as Is Often Thought

There is nothing in trade treaties between Russia and England, Germany, Italy, or other countries, which permits or establishes trade with private individuals in Russia, says the United States Department of Commerce. In substance all that the treaties really provide is authority for the Russian Government itself to establish buying agencies in the several countries. These treaties nominally permit citizens of the countries making them, under certain restrictions, to enter Russia.

Trade Rights Partly Restored
Within the last few months, cooperative institutions, which had been converted into purely government organs, have been restored to some measure of independence, and have been given limited rights to engage in foreign trade at the same offices as the Soviet Government. Still more recently, importation of some agricultural implements has been permitted to private Russian individuals. The great bulk of foreign trade, however, remains in the hands of government organs.

The trade of Russia today consists of importing goods and paying out gold from the old imperial reserve. She cannot pay for commodities by commodities. The magnitude of these gold-bought imports has been much less than many seem to suppose. According to official Soviet statistics, the 1921 imports were valued at 245,000,000 gold rubles, or approximately \$125,000,000. This is only one-sixth of the pre-war imports. Exports amounted to \$10,000,000 (20,283,000 gold rubles); in 1913 they were 75 times as great.

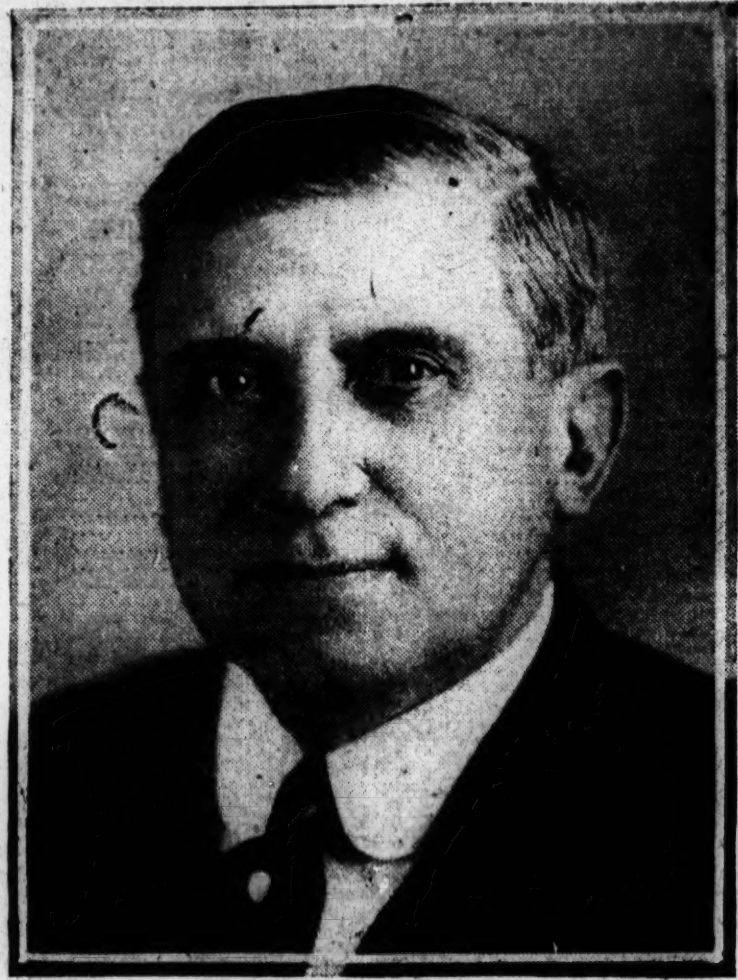
These exports consisted largely of commodities left over from the pre-Bolshevik régime. The difficulty of exchange of commodities is evident from the fact that, before the war, two-thirds of Russia's exports in value were foodstuffs, while today the country is in the throes of a famine, and a large part of its imports are foodstuffs. In February, two-thirds of Russia's imports were foodstuffs, the larger part of which were furnished by the charity of the American people. There is little prospect that Russia will have any more to export in 1922 than she had in 1921.

Exports to Russia Fair
Despite the absence of a trade agreement, United States' exports to Russia compare favorably with those of its two principal competitors, Great Britain and Germany. For example, in 1913 British exports to the Russian empire amounted to \$135,000,000; in 1921 to \$33,500,000, or only one-fourth as much. The United States never had a large share in Russian trade before the war. United States exports to that country in 1913 were \$27,000,000. In 1921 they were more than two-thirds as much, \$19,257,000; and most of this represented sale of goods, though a part consisted of relief supplies, which, during the present year 1922, have become much larger. A considerable fraction of British shipments to Soviet Russia last year consisted of re-exported foodstuffs, and these, if they did not come directly from the United States, virtually created a demand for the equivalent quantity from that country.

WHEAT MARKET
AVERAGES LOWER

CHICAGO, June 8.—With showers in the northwest and a decline in Liverpool quotations, wheat averaged a little lower in price here today during the early dealings. It was expected, also, that the Government crop report this afternoon would prove moderately bearish, confirming private estimates. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to ¼c. lower, with July and September both 1.13½@1.13½, was followed by slight rallies, but then by a setback all around to well below the initial level. After opening ¼c. off to ¼c. up, July 60½@61, corn scored a slight general advance. Oats opened ¼c. lower to a like advance, July 36½@36½, and later hardened a little for all deliveries. Provisions reflected weakness of hog values.

LOCAL EXCHANGE HOLIDAY
The Governor of the Boston Stock Exchange has voted to suspend trading Saturday, June 17, in observance of Bunker Hill Day. The banks already have decided to close that day.



Charles M. Schwab

One of the very strong characteristics of the man who reached the top of the ladder in the American steel industry before he was 40 years of age is optimism. His unflinching hopefulness, expressed times without number before industrial groups or meetings of steel men, even when depression was everywhere apparent, has been generally vindicated.

Charles M. Schwab was born at Williamsburg, Pa., in 1862. His family moved to Loretto, Pa., where he spent his boyhood and received his education. At Braddock, Pa., young Schwab started to work as a grocery boy, but he had his eyes on the steel mills of Carnegie Bros. & Co. One day, Capt. William Jones, superintendent of the plant, came into the grocery store and Schwab asked him for a job. He started driving stakes for the steel company at \$1 a day the very next morning. In six years he was in Jones's shoes, as superintendent of the foremost steel-making plant in America.

Mr. Schwab's rise, though rapid, was by dint of hard work. His talent for mathematics brought him to the head of the engineering department of the whole Carnegie organization, in which position he conceived and planned the Homestead Steel Works. After the big strike of 1892, he was made superintendent, restoring harmony and winning over the workers. His reward was the presidency of the Carnegie Company, the greatest prize in the industry. The vision of the United States Steel Corporation came from his fertile mind, and he was its first head—the "Boy President"—at the age of 39. As chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, he is still achieving, the recent merger of the Lackawanna Steel with Bethlehem strengthening the latter's position as the second largest steel company in the United States.

THREE-COMPANY
STEEL MERGER
PLAN DETAILS

New Organization Combining Midvale, Inland, and Republic, Will Have Capital of \$132,814,567

NEW YORK, June 8.—Chadbourne, Babbitt & Wallace, and A. H. Winterstein, counsel for the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company, the Inland Steel Company and the Republic Iron & Steel Company, and officials representing those concerns, all of which are involved in a proposed merger, yesterday announced publicly the approval of an outline of a plan for the unification of the properties. The final plan to be formulated will be submitted to the respective boards of directors of the companies involved and when approved by the boards will be set before the stockholders of the different concerns.

The new organization resulting from the consolidation will be known as the North American Steel Corporation, with capital of \$132,814,567. The letter sent to the stockholders of the three companies was signed by W. E. Corey, L. E. Block, and John A. Topping, chairmen of the boards of the three companies. They stated that the plan was subject to changes to meet conditions and the opinion of counsel.

"Before the unification of the properties," the letter added, "Midvale will place its Nicetown plant and certain assets and liabilities connected with the operation of it, in a separate corporation, stock of which will be distributed pro rata among the stockholders of the Midvale company. This separate corporation will, therefore, continue as a separate enterprise for the manufacture of the ordnance, armor plate and special steel products to which it is adapted."

Capitalization, under the consummated plan, comprises \$79,173,500 in bonds and other fixed charge obligations; \$50,331,475 new preferred stock of \$100 par value, and \$3,309,612 in shares of new common stock without par value.

The bonds and fixed charge obligations will consist of \$60,599,500 bonds and guaranteed obligations of the Midvale Company or its subsidiaries; \$13,357,000 and other obligations of Republic or its subsidiaries, and \$5,217,000 bonds and other obligations of Inland, all of which, in addition to the other liabilities of the three companies, are to be assumed by the corporation.

The preferred stock is to be 7 per cent cumulative and convertible into July 1, 1934, into common stock, four shares of preferred for five of common, and is to be redeemable at the option of the corporation at 115 per cent and accrued dividends.

The distribution of common stock will give Midvale shareholders 1,500,000 shares; to provide partly for acquisition of Republic's properties, \$10,000,000 shares; Inland shareholders,

709,281 shares, and 590,331 shares are to be sold for cash.

Each holder of one share of Midvale stock will be entitled to receive three-fourths of a share of the new common stock, and one-fourth of a share of the corporation, which is to take over the Nicetown plant.

Each holder of one share of Republic stock will receive "with respect to each share of preferred stock, one share of new preferred stock and an amount of cash necessary to provide for the then unpaid dividends on such preferred stock of Republic." As regards each share of common stock, 17-10 shares of new common stock will be issued.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have agreed to act as bankers for the plan, the letter stated. "The plan contemplates," the letter added, "that the corporation will sell to Thomas L. Chadbourne, for services rendered, 25,500 common shares at \$10 a share, and to Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. \$5,500 common shares at \$10 a share."

GREAT NORTHERN TO
ELECTRIFY ROCKY
MOUNTAIN REGION

The Great Northern road is to continue its policy of developing a little in advance of the country it serves and has extensive plans for the next five years, one of which President Budd says, is electrification in the Rocky Mountain section. Electrification of the Cascade region had been thought of originally, but given up in favor of territory nearer Spokane.

"Density of traffic is the strictest requirement of any section considered for electrification," President Budd said, "and our road through the Rockies is doing greater business every season."

He said the work would probably not begin before 1924. Conditions must be more suitable for progressive railroad building before attempts at that kind of expansion are made. He visited the Schenectady plant of the General Electric Company recently to study types of electric motors.

Another development that will mean much to the northwest if approved by Congress, is irrigation of arid parts of Washington by an immense engineering project to convey water from the Columbia River by gravity. Major-General Goethals recently went over the territory and estimated the work could be completed in four years at a cost of \$250,000,000. Development is adjacent to lines of the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and St. Paul roads, and each would share its benefits.

The Wenatchee Valley, only a fraction as large as the Columbia Basin and with less favorable soil and climate, is a famous fruit-producing section. The station at Wenatchee, a little city of 6000, produces more freight revenue for the Great Northern than any other point on its 1500 miles of main line between Minneapolis and Seattle.

ENGLISH BANK RATE
LONDON, June 8.—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent today.

UNITED STATES
STEEL CURRENT
ASSET POSITION

Maintains Net Quick at High Mark Despite Poor Match Quarter

The United States Steel Corporation had a surplus of \$502,198,290 March 31 last. This was exclusive of profits earned by subsidiaries on inter-company sales of products on hand in inventories.

The company carried inventories, less a credit for reserve and for the amount of inventory values representing inter-company profits, at \$230,776,236 at the end of March, a contraction of about \$11,000,000 during the first three months of the current year.

Surplus accumulated by all companies of the Steel Corporation from the organization in 1901 to the end of last March was \$477,798,290, according to figures just filed with the New York Stock Exchange.

Despite the fact that the first three months of 1922 were not productive of much business for the steel industry as a whole, the Steel Corporation maintained a financial position to a remarkable degree—as shown in a comparison of balance sheets as of Dec. 31, 1921, and March 31, 1922.

Net Quick Assets
The excess of current assets over current liabilities at the end of the year stood at \$485,182,774; by the end of March, through a generally dull period, this excess had dropped only \$7,000,000 to \$477,351,507. Briefly, the comparison of quick assets and current liabilities shows:

	March 31, 1922	Dec. 31, 1921
Current assets:		
Inventories, etc.	\$230,776,236	\$241,504,370
Accounts receivable	83,207,309	53,643,028
Bills receivable	8,233,220	7,486,588
Agents' balances	1,510,574	1,452,997
Sundry mktable acc.	124,211,422	131,462,630
Time & spl. bnd. dep.	6,424,462	6,224,463
Cash	109,532,763	116,856,843
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$60,195,987	\$69,431,839
Current liabilities	88,844,473	84,248,536
Excess assets over liab.	477,351,507	485,182,774

Showing of Subsidiaries
Two of the Steel Corporation subsidiaries—National Tube Company and Indiana Steel Company—have done some recent financing, the former through an issue of \$3,000,000 bonds and the latter through the sale of \$7,000,000 bonds. Neither these nor any other subsidiary of the larger company makes a separate financial statement, but the outputs of these two units for a number of years have been given to the New York Stock Exchange and follow herewith:

	1921	1920	1919
National Tube	1,754,281	2,835,847	2,384,415
Pig iron	613,791	917,044	833,155
Steel ingots	829,141	1,306,091	1,208,133
Fished at pl.	518,463	817,333	690,232
Indiana Steel	1,296,328	1,685,439	1,717,371
Pig iron	1,340,725	2,012,351	1,710,050
Fished at pl.	1,340,725	2,012,351	1,710,050

Heavy Expenditures
In neither plant was capacity approached, and the present annual capacity of the Gary plant of Indiana Steel Company runs up to 2,325,600 gross tons of pig iron, 3,000,000 tons of steel ingots and 2,287,500 tons of finished steel products of various kinds, whereas the National Tube equipment runs up to 957,000 tons of pig iron, 1,345,000 tons of steel ingots and \$92,000 tons of finished products per annum. The two plants jointly have a capacity for producing about 4,200,000 tons of by-product coke annually.

Since Feb. 1, 1914, Indiana Steel Company has spent \$35,000,000 on the Gary plant in extensions, improvements and betterments, while National Tube Company has spent \$21,000,000 for similar purposes since the beginning of 1912.

DIVIDENDS

J. C. Penny Company regular quarterly of \$1.75 a share on preferred, payable June 30 to stock of record June 20. California Electric Company regular quarterly of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable July 1.

Reading Company regular quarterly of 2 per cent on common and 1 per cent on first preferred.

Otis Elevator Company regular quarterly of 2 per cent on common and 1½ per cent on preferred, both payable July 15 to stock of record June 30. Northern Pacific road, quarterly of 1¼ per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record June 30. This is the same as Swiss franc 19.18 to \$1.14.

Central Trust Company, Cambridge, Mass., regular quarterly of 8 per cent and extra of 3 per cent, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 25.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, quarterly of 3 per cent, payable June 30, to stock of record June 20.

Western Pacific Railroad Corporation, regular quarterly of 1¼ per cent on the 6 per cent preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

The Reading Company, quarterly dividend on the common is payable Aug. 10 to stock of record July 18, and preferred Aug. 20 to stock of record July 10.

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway, usual semiannual of 3 per cent and an extra of 3¼ per cent on common, both payable June 26 to stock of record June 15. These are the same rates that were paid in December.

Utah Copper Company, quarterly of 50 cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Utilities Securities Company, regular quarterly of 1¼ per cent on preferred, payable June 27 to stock of record June 17.

Chandler Motor Company regular quarterly of \$1.50 a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Continental Can Company regular quarterly of 1¼ per cent on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

American La France Fire Insurance Company usual quarterly of 2¼ per cent on common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1 and of \$1.75 a share on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Underwood Typewriter Company, regular quarterly of 2¼ per cent on common and of 1¼ per cent on preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 2.

Certified Products Company, usual quarterly of 1¼ per cent on first and second preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Kansas "Orphan" Road

A Kansas "orphan" railroad, which for years has been losing money, will be on a paying basis during the present fiscal year, as the recent annual meeting of the stockholders of the Leavenworth & Topeka Railroad the annual report showed that the operating deficit had been reduced from \$2000 a month to below \$300 a month, and with the addition of another motor car the company would be operating at a profit instead of a loss.

The Leavenworth & Topeka was built many years ago west from Leavenworth almost to Topeka. It is about 50 miles long. It was owned for years by the Union Pacific and Santa Fe, jointly, and never paid operating expenses. During the war the two big companies quit operating the line and the people along the railroad bought it at a receiver's sale instead of letting it be junked. They organized a benefit district and levied taxes to pay for the road and rehabilitate it. Then they set out to operate it and found that passenger trains cost an average of \$2000 a month more than the operating income. A truck was purchased and operated on the line, above all expenses, including a depreciation allowance which will pay for the car at the end of the first year and leave \$284 in the depreciation fund for replacements.

The motor car makes a round trip each day, carrying passengers, milk, and other express items. One man operates it and acts as conductor, baggageman, switchman, fireman, and any other duties that may come his way, in addition to being the engineer. A steam train requires at least three men to operate. The company has now asked permission to shorten its freight train service to two trips each way each week with a locomotive which will handle all carload freight. Another motor car is to be purchased and put into daily operation for the handling of milk, produce, and less than car lots of freight. This freight motor car would be operated one way each day and the other way reasonably good service along the line.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call loans—Boston 4½%, New York 3¼%
Renewal rate—4½%
Outside com'l paper—4½%
Year money—4½%
Customers' com'l ins.—5%
Indiv. com'l ins.—5%
Bar silver in New York—21½%
Mexican dollars—55½%
Per gold in London—91½%
Canadian ex. dis.—27-32
Domestic bar silver—99½%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:			
	P.C.		P.
Boston	4½	Bengal	7
New York	4½	Berlin	5
Philadelphia	4½	Rombay	7
Cleveland	4½	Brussels	6
Richmond	4½	Christiania	5
Atlanta	4½	Copenhagen	5½
Chicago	4½	Madrid	6
St. Louis	4½	Paris	4
Minneapolis	5	London	4
Kansas City	5	Rome	4½
Dallas	5	Stockholm	5
San Francisco	4½	Switzerland	3
Amsterdam	4½		

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$52,000,000	\$691,000,000
Year ago today	44,720,312	31,492,344
Exchanges	18,030,000	59,000,000
Bank wk. adv. today	10,997,940	
F. R. bank credit	17,793,311	50,700,000

Acceptance Market

	Spot, Boston delivery	31/62 3/4%
Prime Eligible Banks—		
60-90 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Less Known Banks—		
60-90 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Eligible Private Banks—		
60-90 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figure. With the exception of Sterling, and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	24.49%	24.50%	\$4.8468
Demand	24.49%	24.50%	\$4.8468
Cables	24.49%	24.50%	\$4.8468
France	10.10	10.10	10.10
Guillem	39.03	39.12	40.2
Marks	0.00348750	0.0035	25.3
Lira	5.20	5.2250	19.3
Swiss franc	19.18	19.18	19.3
Peetias	15.85	15.83	19.3
Belgian franc	8.43	8.43	19.3
Gronen (Austria)	0.0075	0.0085	26.8
Sweden	0.0030	0.0030	26.8
Denmark	22.10	22.15	26.8
Norway	17.62	17.70	26.8
Greece	4.20	4.20	19.3
Argentina	1.2090	1.2080	96.48
Russia	0.0750	0.0750	51.46
Poland	0.0280	0.0280	20.28
Hungary	1.18750	1.12500	20.30
Jugo-Slavia	3628	3575	20.30
Finland	2.15	2.17	19.30
Tschecho-Slov.	1.94	1.9450	20.28
Rumania	88	6830	19.30
Portugal	8.00	8.00	51.08
Turkey	66.00	66.00	41.40
Shanghai	78.50	78.00	108.32
Hong Kong	83.00	87.3750	78.00
Bombay	29.50	29.85	48.86
Yokohama	47.75	48.00	49.84
Barce	12.80	12.82	22.44
Uruguay	81.80	81.8250	102.48
Chile	12.3750	12.3750	36.50
*Calcutta	29.00	29.00	

*1913 average 32.44c. per rupee.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

JAPAN HOLDING
LESS GOLD BUT
TRADE BETTERForeign Commerce for May 69-
100,000 Yen Greater Than
May of Last Year

WASHINGTON, June 8—Japan's gold holdings showed a large decrease in May, but that country's volume of trade continued to follow the upward trend noted in previous months, according to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner H. A. Butts at Tokyo.

The entire foreign trade for the month totaled 324,300,000 yen, or 8,100,000 more than the preceding month, 4,000,000 yen more than for March, and 60,000,000 yen more than for January. For May, 1921, the trade amounted to 255,200,000 yen and 127,500,000 yen for the corresponding month of 1913, the latest pre-war year.

May Exports Increase
The exports for May reached 154,700,000 yen and represent an increase of 25,500,000 yen, compared with the preceding month, 39,000,000 yen for March, and 67,700,000 yen for January. The exports of May, 1921, were 105,370,000 yen and 49,700,000 yen for May, 1913.

Imports were valued at 169,600,000 yen, as compared with 186,000,000 yen for April, 205,000,000 yen for March, 176,300,000 yen for January. For May, 1921, the imports were 195,000,000 yen less than for May of this year and 91,800 yen less for the corresponding month of 1913.

The total trade for the first five months of this year amounts to 1,520,000,000 yen, of which the exports represent 557,000,000 yen and the imports 963,000,000 yen, an unfavorable balance of 396,000,000 yen. For the corresponding period of 1921 and 1913, the totals were, respectively, 1,117,500,000 yen and 581,149,164 yen.

April's Adverse Balance
April's adverse trade balance of 58,800,000 yen was reduced to 14,900,000 yen, while the average adverse balance for the first four months of the year was 52,000,000 yen. The adverse balance for May, 1921, was 44,500,000 yen and 28,000,000 yen for May, 1913.

The gold holdings at home and abroad at the end of May, 1922, were 1,888,000,000 yen, as compared with 1,920,000,000 yen at the end of March, and 2,035,000,000 yen at the end of January of this year. All of which is in excess of the steady adverse balance of Japanese trade for the past several months. The imports of specie (gold and bullion) for the month was valued at 142,000 yen, while for April the imports were 179,000 yen, 74,000 yen for March, and 27,000 yen for February. There was no export of specie for May.

UNDERWOOD SEES
SMALL CHANCE OF
RAILROAD STRIKE

NEW YORK, June 8—In regard to the threatened strike of the railroad workers, Fred D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railroad, said: "I don't believe that there will be a strike because I don't believe the men have lost their senses. They must see that in all branches of industry there have been recessions. Of course, it is not pleasant to have incomes, salaries or wages lessened, but this distressing process has been general. What the men should see is the purchasing power of the dollar."

In response to a question as to whether he thought the decision of the board in cutting railway men's pay was just, he said: "I have every reason to believe that the award is just. But, if the union leaders insist that it is unjust, the way to settle it is not by the knock-down method of a strike, but by arbitration. I am always ready to arbitrate."

"But in the event of a strike, which is most unlikely, the Erie will continue to run its trains just the same as it always did. We have enough loyal men on the road to carry on its business in the face of anything."

"You may quote me as saying that from my point of view it would be a good thing if the newspapers throughout the country suspended publication for three months. They're the ones who stir up trouble by featuring all this strike stuff. This strike talk has been fomented by the newspapers."

MAY SHIPMENT OF
AUTOS BROKE ALL
PREVIOUS RECORDS

NEW YORK, June 8—American automobile and truck shipments topped 252,000 cars in May, thus topping 32,000 the record month for the industry. It was reported today at the annual meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

President Charles Clifton told the 100 manufacturers attending the convention that an increasing demand for motor vehicles is being felt in every state in the Union, except Maine and Georgia, with business most active in the agricultural states.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Retail food costs in Boston are 30 percent more than in 1912; from April 15 to May 15 prices decreased 1 percent and from May 15, 1921, to May 15, 1922, prices decreased 6 percent.

The United Shoe Machinery Company has bought an interest in the F. W. Mears Wood Heel Company, Slipper City Wood Heel Company of Haverhill, and the Maple Wood Heel Company of Newburyport, Mass.

The Luckenbach Steamship Company will use in intercontinental trade seven ships recently acquired from the United States Shipping Board, giving the line 23 vessels with a total tonnage of 280,000 in this trade.

BOSTON STOCKS

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Alouez	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30
Am. Sugar Ref.	67 1/2	68	67 1/2	68
Am. Pneu. 2 of 3	3	3	3	3
Am. Pneu. 3 of 3	16	16	16	16
Am. Sugar 2 of 3	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80
Am. Sugar 3 of 3	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	107
Am. T. & T.	123 1/2	124	123 1/2	124
Am. Woolen Co.	108 1/2	109	108 1/2	109
Am. Zinc	108 1/2	109	108 1/2	109
Amoskeag	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	115
Anaconda	55 1/2	56	55 1/2	56
Aradani Cons.	84	85	84	85
Bos. Elevator	101	102	101	102
Bos. Elev. 2 of 3	101	102	101	102
Bos. Elev. 3 of 3	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	28
Bos. & Maine	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	28
B. & M. 2 of 3	56	57	56	57
B. & M. 3 of 3	62	63	62	63
Cal. & Hecla	285	290	285	290
Carson Hill	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	12
Ch. of Comm.	45 1/2	46	45 1/2	46
Cons. Elec. 2 of 3	113 1/2	114	113 1/2	114
Cons. Elec. 3 of 3	8 1/2	9	8 1/2	9
Davis Daly	8 1/2	9	8 1/2	9
East Butte	113 1/2	114	113 1/2	114
Eastern Mfg.	12 1/2	13	12 1/2	13
Edison Electric	173 1/2	174	173 1/2	174
Edison Mfg. Co.	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	12
Franklin	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	12
Gen. Elec. 2 of 3	12 1/2	13	12 1/2	13
Gen. Elec. 3 of 3	104 1/2	105	104 1/2	105
Gray & Davis	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	19
Hancock	3	3	3	3
Hood Rubber	50	51	50	51
Int. Tel. & Tel.	35 1/2	36	35 1/2	36
Int. Tel. 2 of 3	65	66	65	66
Island Creek	113 1/2	114	113 1/2	114
Ile Royale	25	26	25	26
Libby's	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	12
Libby's 2 of 3	45	46	45	46
Libby's 3 of 3	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35
Mass. Cons. Min.	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35
Mass. Cons. 2 of 3	66 1/2	67	66 1/2	67
Mass. Cons. 3 of 3	5 1/2	6	5 1/2	6
Mexican Invest.	24	25	24	25
Miss. Riv. Power	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
N. E. Telephone	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	16
N. E. Tel. 2 of 3	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	73
N. E. Tel. 3 of 3	66 1/2	67	66 1/2	67
Nat. Leather	9	10	9	10
New Cornelia	108 1/2	109	108 1/2	109
N. E. Telephone	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	16
N. Y. N. H. & H.	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	32
North Butte	113 1/2	114	113 1/2	114
North Lake	40	41	40	41
Old Dominion	26	27	26	27
Oilway	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35
Orinoco	20	21	20	21
Pacific Mills	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	107
Pond Creek	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Punta Sugar	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50
Reece B. Hole	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	15
Reece B. Mach.	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	25
Rutland	19 1/2	20	19 1/2	20
Sup. & Boston	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Swift & Co.	20	21	20	21
Swift & Co. 2 of 3	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104
Swift & Co. 3 of 3	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80
Trotter	13 1/2	14	13 1/2	14
Trotter 2 of 3	13 1/2	14	13 1/2	14
Trotter 3 of 3	75	76	75	76
Un. Shoe Mach.	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	40
Un. Sh. Mac. 2 of 3	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	18
Un. Sh. Mac. 3 of 3	47 1/2	48	47 1/2	48
U. S. Steel	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103
Utah Apex	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3
Utah Consol.	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35
Utah M. & E.	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	16
Ventura Oil	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	33
Walworth Mfg.	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	12
Warren Bros.	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	34
West End	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	52
West End 2 of 3	61 1/2	62	61 1/2	62
Winona	13 1/2	14	13 1/2	14
Wolverine	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	15

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Lib. 3 1/2	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	100
2d 4 1/2	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	100
3d 4 1/2	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	100
4th 4 1/2	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	100
Victory 4 1/2	100 1/2	101	100 1/2	101

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
CJST 4 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Hood Rubber	50	51	50	51
Int. Tel. & Tel.	35 1/2	36	35 1/2	36
Int. Tel. 2 of 3	65	66	65	66
Int. Tel. 3 of 3	113 1/2	114	113 1/2	114
Mass. Cons. Min.	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35
Mass. Cons. 2 of 3	66 1/2	67	66 1/2	67
Mass. Cons. 3 of 3	5 1/2	6	5 1/2	6

BANK OF ENGLAND
WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON, June 8—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

	June 8	June 1	Change
Total reserve	£24,822,000	£20,700,000	£4,122,000
Circulation	122,518,000	122,518,000	0
Bullion	128,886,000	128,886,000	0
Other assets	72,250,000	72,250,000	0
Other deposits	125,938,000	125,938,000	0
Public debts	15,541,000	15,541,000	0
Govt. securities	61,137,000	61,137,000	0

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 17.5 per cent, compared with 18.8 per cent last week.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £615,676,000, compared with £672,986,000 last week and £625,763,000 this week last year.

CHICAGO BOARD

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat July	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Dec.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Sept.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Oct.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Nov.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Dec.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Jan.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Feb.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Mar.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Apr.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
May	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
June	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
July	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Aug.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Sept.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Oct.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Nov.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Dec.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Jan.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Feb.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Mar.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Apr.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
May	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
June	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
July	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Aug.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Sept.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Oct.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Nov.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Dec.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Jan.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Feb.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Mar.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Apr.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
May	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
June	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
July	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Aug.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Sept.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Oct.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Nov.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Dec.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Jan.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Feb.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Mar.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Apr.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
May	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
June	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
July	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Aug.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Sept.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Oct.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Nov.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Dec.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Jan.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Feb.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Mar.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Apr.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
May	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
June	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
July	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Aug.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Sept.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Oct.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Nov.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Dec.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Jan.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Feb.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Mar.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Apr.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
May	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
June	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
July	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14
Aug.	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Austria's Drink Bill

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

On the editorial page of the April 25 issue of the Monitor, reference was made to the huge total of Austria's drink bill for 1921. This is given as \$21,000,000,000 kronen and the equivalent in dollars is stated to be \$6,022,000,000. In justice to Austria it should be said that the dollar equivalent at the present rate of exchange would be only about \$25,000,000, and at the rate of exchange prevalent a year ago, about \$250,000,000. Probably a fair equivalent, considering average exchange during 1921, would be about \$150,000,000. Even making allowance for differences in prices of drinks in Austria and the United States, respectively, the total in dollars given is probably 20 times too great.

Even after this correction the total is vastly too high, and every friend of Austria would gladly see it reduced, but at this time she needs and deserves all the encouragement and appreciation she can get in her brave struggle against tremendous difficulties. These latter have been so often described, and are so well known to readers of this paper that they need not be set down here, but the writer would like to record briefly the impression left on his mind by a visit to Vienna in the spring of last year.

Vienna was not what it had been before the war, but it was surprisingly clean, orderly and efficient. Trains were running well and service in offices, shops and restaurants was cheerful and efficient. Business men and officials in general were doing their best to keep going, and it is evident from increased production since that time that trade has improved.

The writer came away after a fortnight's stay, impressed by the friendliness, courtesy, cheerfulness and industry of the Vienna folk and the experience of many other recent visitors has been similar.

The writer saw no signs of drunkenness there, though no doubt there is excess of drinking among some sections of the people. The Viennese like open-air amusements, and on Sundays streams of people go out to the beautiful Wiener Wald from the city by train, tram and bicycle, as well as on foot. Briefly, the elements of a happy, normal, useful life are more in evidence in Austria than might be expected in a country that has gone and is still going through such a time of trial.

As an example of the danger of quoting figures in Austrian currency without explanation, the following instance may be given: The biggest iron works in Austria has just published its balance sheet for 1921. Its salable output—not including coal and ore, presumably all used in the works—would be worth at current American prices about \$6,000,000, while the capital of the company is only about \$13,000, taking in each case the current rate of exchange of 7700 kronen to the dollar (in Vienna). A year ago the corresponding figure was only 750 kronen to the dollar, but the value of the product was greater. The production shows a great increase on previous figures.

Yours faithfully,
H. BATH SPENCER,
37 Norfolk St., Strand, London, W.C.2,
May 16, 1922.

"Why Were You Not There?"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In some of your thoughtful editorials, you have pointed out that the European powers may bring unfair concessions from helpless Russia, and that the statesmen of Europe are not thinking peace and unity, but rather division, suspicion and armaments which lead to war.

Without agreeing to either of these statements, but leaving them on one side, there is a question which arises to our minds when we read American criticisms, and that is: "Why were you not there?" This is not a new question, for it often asked it in those first years of the war, when the flower of our manhood was being swept away in the fight for all that our two civilizations hold dearest, and when the war was being waged with but few signs of success. It has seemed to us that America then needed herself, in the dire necessity of Europe: that she came tardily into the war, and that she got out of it as soon as she could: hard words, maybe, but they express thoughts very commonly held here.

Whether she is now wise in her own best interests, to stand on one side, when, from her great strength, she could so easily help; and whether the position which she is taking up with regard to her debtors is right, time will show; but she is not helping the world very much by merely criticizing the work of those who are endeavoring to carry the heavy burden, even although her criticisms may be quite moderate and just; for her place is there, where they are leading them a hand, and helping the lame dog over the stile.

The mistake of the Peace so far has been the setting-up of new divisions instead of the breaking-down of old barriers and working along the line toward a practical world-unity; but those who follow that path gain scant encouragement when they remember that a large and influential section of the world adopts the policy of "no entanglements."

Is it not possible for America to take a broader view—to come along and shoulder some of the white man's burden? Even in the very darkest days of the war, her help was never more needed than now. East, west, north and south, the troubles of the world seem to focus on this country, and why? Because, from the very earliest days, we have, perhaps dimly, recognized that position as a world-

power entails responsibility. America will learn that she is a world-power, and must be a world-power, but that she cannot be a world-power of influence commensurate with her importance, unless she will take up actual responsibility, and drop the idea that responsibilities are "entanglements."

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR AITON,
Derby, Eng., May 15, '22.

UNITED SHOE ENTERS WOOD HEEL INDUSTRY

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 8 (Special)—The United Shoe Machinery Company yesterday terminated negotiations whereby the corporation buys an interest in the F. W. Mearns Wood Heel Company and the Slipper City Heel Company, this city, and the Maple Wood Heel Company of Newburyport. This transaction marks the entrance of the large shoe machinery corporation into the wood heel industry.

Mr. Mearns, who is the largest wood heel manufacturer in the local shoe industry and principal owner of the three plants, retains an interest in all of the companies, assuming full management under the contract of the United Shoe Machinery Company. Other wood heel companies, here and in other cities, are expected to be taken over by the corporation, the "report" being that Lynn, Rochester and other shoe centers are to be invaded in the new business.

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE
LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND
Artistic studio home. 2 baths, garage. \$14,500; others \$5,000 and up.
Add. H. B. MILLER,
44 Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 685.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

The Laurel Furnished Apartments
One to three rooms, fireplaces, electric, modern kitchen, etc.
Miss FLOYD
Office 132 Hemenway St., Boston, Mass.
Tel. Park 3508 and 2306
WEEKLY RATES

To Rent, Furnished or Unfurnished
10 months, more, 5-room brick house, all rooms light and airy; electric lights, hardwood floors, good transportation. SPRINGER, 1133 East 4th St., Chicago, Ill.

LA FRANCE APARTMENTS
Single and double. Attractive lobby. Automatic elevator. Ample room. Reasonable. Westlake district.
651 So. Huntington St., LOS ANGELES. WIL 4600

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J.—Nine rooms, 2 baths, laundry, 4 screened porches, fully furnished; short, long lease; 30 minutes from New York City. Call Circle 9980.
318 W. 57th St., Plaza 5836, New York City.
328 W. 72nd St.—Library floor, 3 beautiful rooms, bath; suitable for studio or apartment; formerly private residence; overlooking river; refined environment; all conveniences.
FURNISHED elevator apartment, Washington Heights, outside rooms; country surroundings; gorgeous view; possession June 30th; Wards, \$155; 590 monthly. Himmelfarb, 4441 Broadway, N.Y.C.

NEAR CARNEGIE HALL—Studio apartment, 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths; Studio and living room; until October. Studio 3-B, 27 W. 5th St., Plaza 5836, New York City.

JUNE 25 TO SEPTEMBER 10
Attractively furnished rooms, bath and kitchenette, all outside rooms; adults only. 112 Jersey St., Boston, Mass.

FURNISHED
Two rooms, kitchenette and bath; air; tub; to Oct. 1. \$50. 790 Beacon St. Tel. Back Bay 5294.

BEACH APARTMENTS—2 to 5 rooms, furnished; block from ocean; reasonable. Orinda Apt. House, 1942 Ocean Ave., Santa Monica, Cal.

TO LET—July and August, 1 large room, alcove and bath. Suite 205 Mass. Chambers, 140 Mass. Ave., Boston.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS
WEST 10TH ST., 200, Opposite Sherman Sq., N. Y. C.—Attractive front room, running water, twin beds, electricity, elevator; also single; table service. MISS HUBBELL, Tel. Columbus 5557.

PRIVATE FAMILY offer accommodations for guests; excellent meals; refined neighborhood; porch. Phone Applegate 4789, Brooklyn, N. Y.

176 HUNTINGTON AVE., Suite 5—Nicely furnished room; best of service; electric; convenient location; transients accom. Phone Copley 5554.

Two beautiful rooms, running water, all conveniences; \$7.50, 80. MRS. KING, 338 West 8th St., New York City. Tel. Circle 9980.

NICELY furnished rooms overlooking the Charles; summer rates. 175 Bay State Road, Boston. Tel. Back Bay 5912.

MURRAY HILL SECTION—Very desirable rooms in every respect. Telephone Vanderbilt 5317, New York City.

LARGE cool room near Garden Pier; hot and cold running water; private. 517 Oriental Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD
In a private American home; 3 minutes fromrolley cars; would like a few boarders, couples preferred; rates given on application. Address: MRS. EMMA E. PERRY, Salem Depot, N. H.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
MAID
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OUR YOUNG FOLK'S PAGE

A Safe Hit

THAT Friday afternoon Sandapple and Dick Sampson had a hard time collecting enough boys to oppose "Tubby" Burkhardt's "Allstars," the rival team from several blocks away. Sandapple and Dick made up the battery of their neighborhood team, with the former doing the hurling and the latter on the receiving end. They were the mainstays and worked side by side, whether on the diamond or on the battlefield of flying clods. Six boys were all that could be assembled, and even Lee Whittier's younger brother, Paul, was pressed into service. What good they thought Paul would be, was puzzling, for it was known that he was woefully weak on grounders and high flies, and, as for hitting, Sandapple expressed his opinion by merely shrugging his shoulders.

Well, anyway, he can chase the balls," Dick said. "We can stick him out in right field, and we'll all get to bats pretty often, because there are only six of us."

There would have been a number of other boys available for the team, had not music lessons and back yard tasks claimed them; so Dick, Sandapple, the three Whittier brothers, and Ev Fisher alone sallied out to defend the honor of the neighborhood on the diamond. As the game was to be played on their own field, they had to furnish the ball. The diamond had been laid out on a vacant lot which once had held a tennis court, but its walls had long since fallen down and had been thrown aside by the boys. The infield was placed on the court and was extremely good for the bases. The right fielder, however, was at a disadvantage, for, when the tennis court had been constructed, the surplus dirt had been carted to the back of the lot and dropped, leaving little mounds here and there. The left fielder, on the other hand, was forced to stand in the street and the cement curbing made it a difficult position to field.

"Yeh! there they are!" shouted Ev, as he caught sight of Tubby and his team rounding the corner.

"Say, they've got nine men and a substitute!" exclaimed Lee.

"Well, we've got to play all the harder," Sandapple insisted. "We've got to beat 'em."

"Yeh, and we are," corroborated Dick.

The Allstars, on catching sight of their opponents, greeted them with a cheer and begged them to throw the ball "all the way," so that they might "warm up" a little.

The Game Begins

The game was to begin at 4 o'clock sharp and Tubby agreed to let his extra man be umpire. This was not very satisfactory to Sandapple, but, as no other could be found, he was forced to permit it. Sandapple won the toss and decided to take the field, allowing the Allstars to bat first. Ev Fisher was sent into the street to hold down left field, Don Whittier played first base, Lee was at third, Paul in right field, Dick at the plate and Sandapple, who was on the mound, ran back and covered second base. Sandapple tossed a few over the plate to Dick to limber up, and then the umpire shouted: "Play ball!"

Tubby was lead-off man for the Allstars and stepped to the plate, swinging a heavy bat.

"All right, Tubby, old boy. Smack it out!"

Sandapple wound up and then shot a first ball over the outside corner of the plate.

"Ball one!" shouted the umpire.

"Hey, that was over the plate!" Sandapple turned hastily to the umpire. "Why don't you use your eyes?"

"I guess I can see whether they are over or not," came the sullen reply.

"Come on, Sandapple, don't crab," shouted Dick; "we'll get him this time."

Tubby swung at the next one and missed. The third ball was exactly over the plate and the umpire shouted: "Strike two!"

"Rap it out, now, Tubby," one of the Allstars pleaded; "hit the fence across the street."

Dick signaled for one on the inside that just barely grazed Tubby's leg, who made no motion to get out of the way.

"Take yer base!" yelled the umpire. Tubby started for first base.

"You're crazy," Dick ran forward to argue with the umpire; "that never hit him!"

"It did, too," insisted the umpire.

"It never did, either!"

"He never tried to get out of the way," shrieked Sandapple.

"Come on, play ball, will you," shouted Tubby, from first base.

They Change Umpire

"Well, I'm not going to let no umpire cheat me like that. I never hit him," Sandapple insisted. Just then Ev Fisher ran in from left field. "Hey, fellows, here's Charlie Winkler; let him umpire. He won't care who wins." Charlie was accepted, but Tubby was allowed to stay on first base. The game now proceeded. The next two men struck out and the fourth batter lifted an easy fly to Ev, in left field, who easily caught it. In their half of the first, Sandapple and his teammates were, likewise, retired runless. In the second inning, neither side scored and it began to look like a pitcher's duel, when, in the third, things began to happen. The Allstars' first baseman hit the first ball, pitched into the big ash heap in right field and got to third base, before Paul could dig the ball out of the burnt debris.

"Pick it up and look for it tomorrow!" Lee called, derisively.

The next Allstar hit an easy fly to right field, but Paul, in watching the ball, stumbled over a mound of earth and failed to catch it. The man on third scored and the batter reached second. Sandapple raved, and all sorts of remarks were shouted at the hapless Paul. Sandapple walked the next man and the following Allstar hit a stiff grounder to Lee, on third, who let it go between his legs. The bases were filled and none out, with the mighty Tubby at bat. Sandapple threw one across the plate with all his strength. Tubby shut his eyes and swung. There was a crash and the ball sailed into center field, down the street for a home run, clearing the bases and swelling the total number of runs to five.

Pandemonium reigned among the Allstars. They shouted and danced exultingly. The Allstars were now retired, without further damage. Sandapple, who was walked and Dick, who singled, both scored when Ev hit a screaming grounder into right field, the fielder missing the ball because of the unevenness of the ground. Ev got to second, Lee struck out and Don hit a weak grounder to second and was thrown out at first. Ev making third on the play, Paul was up!

"Oh, my goodness! look who's up, will you?" stormed Sandapple. "He can't hit the broadside of that barn."

"Hit it, Paul, hit it!" Dick urged. The Allstars pitcher put over two swift ones that Paul did not even swing at. Both were called strikes. Sandapple was groaning with despair and Dick was distractedly pleading with Paul to "lam it out!"

"Toss him an easy one!" Tubby shouted to the pitcher; "he can't hit anything!" The pitcher threw the ball over, as he was bid. Paul swung at it and knocked it over the third baseman's head for two bases. Sandapple and Dick hugged each other, as Ev scored from third. Dick was up again, but just then Paul was caught napping off second. Dick threw down his bat in disgust. "What's the matter with you?" he called, "why don't you stay awake?"

"Aw, he hasn't got the sense of a monkey wrench," grumbled his brother Don.



I Must Rinse Them Carefully, Waiting for the Sun to Shine

Washing Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rub-a-dub, rub-a-dub!
It is my washing day.
In this little wooden tub
Is dolly's smart array—
Pinafores and muslin frocks,
Bonnet, tartan sash and socks.

I must rinse them carefully,
Waiting for the sun to shine.
Then my washing you will see
Pegged upon the lowest line.
Like little birds that want to fly:
Blow, wind! and make them dry.

"He can't put it over! He can't put it over!" chanted Lee and Don in unison.

Dick was eager to hit and he swung at the first ball pitched, missing it by two feet.

"Wait him out!" pleaded Sandapple.

Dick connected with the next one and got to first, when his grounder hit a tin can. Sandapple now stepped to the plate. Tubby motioned to the outfielders to play deep, because Sandapple had been hitting hard all afternoon. Sandapple hit a whistling line drive over the third baseman's head. The leftfielder saw the ball coming and began to run backward, hurriedly, with his face toward the ball. As there were two outs, Dick raced madly for home.

"It's a homer! It's a homer!" cried Don and Ev, pounding each other. Alas! the leftfielder put up his hands to gather it in, when he fell backward over the curbstone. The ball hit the cement edge of a terrace beyond the sidewalk, bounded back to the other side of the street, and rolled down the culvert before the leftfielder could get up and recover it. Sandapple raced home and the score was tied.

"Aw, shucks!" said Tubby. "It's gone down the drain!"

"Bring the bats!" shouted the resourceful Dick to Lee. With the bats they poked and poked, but the yawning mouth in the curbing would not give back the ball. Longer sticks were tried, but these, too, proved unavailing. As it was their only ball, the game could not go on. At last someone suggested lifting the manhole cover in the middle of the street. By the time Ev returned with his crowbar it was almost dark; but Sandapple, peering into the Stygian darkness, thought he saw something and climbed down the ladder, coming back with the ball which, though a little wet and muddy, was otherwise unharmed. A cheer went up as he appeared with it.

"It's too dark to play now," said Dick; "let's play the tie-off tomorrow; what do you say?"

"All right, we'll meet you here at 10."

Both parties started for home in opposite directions.

"Say!" exclaimed Dick, "that sure was a pippin of a hit, Sandapple."

"And a safe one, too," put in Ev.

The Sun Comes Up

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The sun comes up,
Just so round;
At night it drops
Into the ground.
But it doesn't drop
So far, you know.
For up it comes, again,
Just so,
Just so!

Checkerberry

New England school children can usually tell where these spicy, glossy leaved plants are to be found, though not all are acquainted with the various names by which this particular plant is called. Wintergreen and partridge berry are perhaps the most common of the names; the former in honor of the leaves' winter coloring, the latter because partridges feast on the berries.

whisker. "Wake up, I'm in an awful fix."

"Awful fix, awful fix," repeated the wise man as he stretched himself. "That's not good English, Twaddle Cat. You should say catastrophic predicament. And then you shouldn't be tickling my nose, either. Why you might make me sneeze myself into a chocolate drop, and then where would we be?"

"I'm very sorry and I won't ever do it again. But, please, help me this once," pleaded the unfortunate Twaddle Cat, and he went right ahead and told the wise man all about his trouble.

"So, you fell into Thursday, did you?" mused the wise man, when he had heard the whole of the cat's story. "Well, I only live right around the corner from yesterday, so we can't be very far from Wednesday, after all. Let's have a look."

With this the wise man stood on his head and put on his green spectacles. Then he looked out over the hills. "Ah ha," said he. And then he said it again. He kept right on saying it, until the poor cat became quite frightened indeed.

The Twaddle Cat Is Impatient

After he had said it for the twelve thousandth time, the unfortunate Twaddle Cat became impatient. "What do you mean by all these 'ah ha's'?" he inquired.

"Oh, hello," boomed the wise man, getting down on his feet again, "are you still here? I got so interested in some doughnut trees that I forgot all about you. But I did discover this much for you. Now sit down and listen. When you fell into Thursday, you tripped over Wednesday and nudged up her hair. So now she's angry and has gone off to play dominoes with the rain spout. However, as she is a very lazy day, if we run fast, we might catch up with her." And with this he grasped the cat's whiskers and ran off with him to find Wednesday.

By and by they found her, sitting up against a house, playing dominoes with the rain spout. So the wise man turned the Twaddle Cat into a bottle of ink and spilled him down the rain spout and he splashed all over Wednesday. Then he turned the ink into Twaddle Cat and there he was back into Wednesday again.

So he went to Mary Anne's picnic, after all, and he took good care not to slip off of his nose on his next washing day.

The Kite

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tom and I once made a kite
Of paper, stretched on wood.
When Daddy saw us take it out,
He thought 'twould be no good.
"A thing like that won't fly," he said,
"It'll flap along the ground instead."

But when we tossed it in the air,
It rose to such a height,
Above the hedgerows and the trees,
And tugged with all its might.
"If Daddy's out of doors," I said,
"He'll see it flying overhead."

And then the string fell limply,
And we saw our little kite
Fly right away across the hills,
Till it was out of sight.
If you should find it in a tree,
You'll know that it belongs to me.

Making Nature Albums

MARY stood at the window, looking out rather disconsolately at the rain, which fell in great sheets across the lawn and the open field beyond.

"Isn't it too bad to have it rain today?" she exclaimed, "when Beattie and I had been planning to go hunting for wild flowers with the new school teacher, who knows all about them and where they grow?"

Cousin Miriam, to whom the complaint was addressed, smiled. "Probably the wild flowers and the garden flowers and the trees and the corn and all the other growing things do not feel that it is at all bad," she replied, "because they have been thirsting for this rain for many days. Think how happy it will make them to have a good big drink."

"Yes," said Mary, "but what am I to do all day?"

"How about making a nature album?" suggested Cousin Miriam. "That is almost as much fun, you know, as going into the woods where the wild flowers grow and where the birds sing so happily."

"Why, I never heard of making a nature album," said the little girl, now much interested. "How do you do it?"

"It's very simple. Let me show you an album that I have been working on for several years."

In a few moments, Cousin Miriam was back from her own room with an ordinary looking scrap book. On the outside were the words: "Butterfly Album." The little girl and her older companion sat down with the album and began turning its pages. On some of these pages clippings from magazines and papers had been pasted. Others contained poems about butterflies or descriptions of different kinds, or little stories about the flowers they visited. On other pages there were pictures of butterflies, scores of different kinds, some of them in colors and handsomely done. Still other pages contained anecdotes about butterflies or some references to their habits, which had been written by typewriter or in long hand. Many were extracted from books or pamphlets which could not readily be cut.

Mary soon lost herself in this delightful book, and became enthusiastic when Cousin Miriam suggested that she begin the making of other nature books. There were plenty of old scrap books around the house, as she pointed out, which were to be had for the asking. It was decided to start a daisy book, an oriole book and a bee book. Immediately there began a searching of the magazines and papers in the house, which soon yielded sufficient clippings to fill several pages.

That was only the beginning. The books have grown in size with every rainy day, until now they are filled with information and interesting items, the assembling of which has been a great joy. Incidentally, of course, Mary has learned many things about the wild flowers, the bees and the birds which she never knew before, with the result that her trips into the woods and the fields have a zest and a satisfaction not known in the past.

As is natural, Mary began telling her friends and playmates about her nature books, with the result that they, too, have begun to make and enjoy them.

Scissors to Grind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Scissors to grind!"
"Scissors to grind!"
With his little brass bell
In his right hand he rings,
"Scissors to grind!"
"Scissors to grind!"
With his left hand he clings
As he rings and rings,
To the dusty black wheel
In the rusty red frame
That hangs on his back
Like a pedler's pack,
"Scissors to grind!"
"Scissors to grind!"
Like a stepladder upside down
It seems.
This wooden casing
Of rusty red,
As he trudges on
With even tread
And his right hand swings
As he rings and rings
The little brass bell.
That sings and sings:
"Scissors to grind!"
"Scissors to grind!"

About Things We Know by Touch

In each of the following magic sentences is a word expressing something we discover by touch, the letters spelling it being in their correct order.

1. We took a very early train to the city.
2. It is often wise to recall our blessings.
3. We must search ardently for the best things.
4. We shall be happiest if friendly to everybody.
5. This I am sure of—I never should be disappointed.
6. Among the trees was a great fir many times larger than those about it.
7. We all are—or ought to be—kind to others.
8. Whether or not I can learn that new step, I don't know.
9. Where is that lovely stick you were going to give me?
10. I tell you yesterday, but I didn't mind it.

The key to the Abbreviations of Names of States, which puzzles appeared on this page for June 1, is as follows:

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1. Ark. | 6. Ky. |
| 2. Cal. | 7. La. |
| 3. Ga. | 8. Mass. |
| 4. Ia. | 9. Md. |
| 5. Ill. | 10. Mich. |

THE HOME FORUM

The Individuality of Mary Austin

CRITICISM perceives in Mary Austin the certain signs of a power which, for reasons not entirely clear, has as yet failed to express itself completely in form of art. She herself prefers less to be judged by any of her numerous books than to be regarded as a figure laboring somewhat anonymously toward the development of a national culture founded at all points on national realities. Behind this preference is a personal experience which must be taken into account in any analysis of Mrs. Austin's work. Born in Illinois, she went at twenty to California, to live between the Sierra Nevada and the Mohave Desert. There she was soon spiritually acclimated to the wilderness, studied among the Indians the modes of aboriginal life, and in time came to bear the relation almost of a prophetess to the people among whom she lived.

Her first book, "The Land of Little Rain," interpreted the desert chiefly as a landscape. Since then she has, it may be said, employed the desert as a measure of life, constantly bringing from it a sense for the primal springs of existence into all her comment upon human affairs. "The Man Jesus" examines the career of a desert-dweller who preached a desert wisdom to a confused world. Her play "The Arrow Maker" exhibits the behavior and fortunes of a desert-seeker among her own people. From Paiute and Shoshone medicine men, the only poets Mrs. Austin knew during her formative years, she acquired that grounding in basic rhythms which led her to write free verse years before it became the fashion in sophisticated circles and persuaded her that American poetry cannot afford to overlook the experiments and successes of the first American poets in fitting expression to the actual conditions of the continent.

It has been of course a regular tradition among novelists in the United States to welch the "settlements" in a balance and to represent them as lacking the hardy virtues of the backwoods. Mrs. Austin goes beyond this naive process. Whether she deals with actual frontier—as in "Indians" or "The Borders of the Ford"—or with more crowded, more complex regions—as in "The Woman of Genius" or "26 Jayne Street"—she keeps her particular frontier in mind not as an entity or a dogma but as a symbol of the sources of human life and society. She creates, it seems, out of depths of reflection and out of something deeper than reflection. She has observed the unconscious instincts of the individual and the long memories of the race.

The effect upon her novels of such methods has been to widen their

sympathies and to warm and lift their style; it has also been to render them sometimes defective in structure and sometimes obscure in meaning. If they are not glib, neither are they always clearcut or direct. Along with her generous intelligence she has a good deal of the stubborn wilfulness of genius, and she has never achieved a quite satisfactory fusion of the two qualities. She wears something like the sibyl's robes and speaks with something like the sibyl's strong accents, but the cool, hard discipline of the artist or of the exact scholar only occasionally serves her. Much of her significance lies in her promise. Faithful to her original vision, she has moved steadily onward, growing, writing no book like its predecessor, applying her wisdom continually to new knowledge, leaving behind her a rich detritus which she will perhaps be willing to consider detritus if it helps to nourish subsequent generations.—Carl Van Doren, in "Contemporary American Novelists."

Hawthorne's Rhythm

He is a music-maker rather than a phrase-maker in his use of words. Movement is more to him than metaphor, though he can combine them attractively, as in the opening sentence of "The Seven Vagabonds":

"Rambling on foot in the spring of my life and the summer of the year, I came one afternoon to a point which gave me the choice of three directions."

You may turn Hawthorne's pages almost at random, and you can scarcely help noticing example after example of this characteristic rhythm of his. It is noticeable even in such a simple narrative sentence as that with which "The Artist of the Beautiful" opens:

"An elderly man, with his pretty daughter on his arm, was passing along the street, and emerged from the gloom of the cloudy evening into the light that fell across the pavement from the window of a small shop."

This all seems to me to flow with something of the noble ease of hexameters, yet without ever falling into the vices of pseudo-poetic prose. The mere sound of his sentences gives Hawthorne's prose a wonderful momentum that keeps us interested even when at times we begin to wonder if his subject-matter is quite as interesting as it ought to be. This queer and equable momentum is one of his greatest technical qualities. It is a quality that cannot be adequately illustrated in single sentences or detached passages, because its success is not the success of occasional felicities but of something sustained and pervasive. It may even be imputed as a fault to Hawthorne that he can never, or almost never, escape from the equable rhythm of his prose. He seldom ends a story with the slightly different momentum due to an ending. It is not merely, however, that his stories end quietly; he is like a rider who rides beautifully but does not know how to dismount. He maintains his graceful ease of motion until the last moment, and then he slides off as best he can.

But it would be folly to regard Hawthorne's rhythm as wholly—or even mainly—a technical quality. The rhythm of prose is never that, and it is in vain to play the sedulous ape to the great masters if nothing but their style is imitated. It is not an accident that the greatest English prose is to be found in the Bible. . . . The rhythm of a Plato, a Milton, a Sir Thomas Browne, is inevitably of a kind that a Jane Austen or a Thackeray, with all their genius, could never achieve. It is the echo of the emotion felt by men to whom time and place are fables with another meaning besides that which appears on the surface. The realists can never write the greatest prose, because to them the world they see is not fabulous but a hard fact. The greatest writers all see the world as fabulous.—Robert Lynd, in "The New Statesman."



"The Red Sleigh," From a Water Color by Dodge MacKnight

DODGE MACKNIGHT has lived for many years at East Sandwich, on Cape Cod, not many miles from the rock where the Pilgrim Fathers landed.

Roaming Cape Cod, he produces water colors when the sun shines, or when the snow gleams in great fields and drifts, casting blue shadows. But the sun is his master.

The painting trips of Dodge MacKnight have been many—to France often, three times to Spain and to Mexico, twice to Newfoundland and Grand Cañon, once to Algeria, Grand Manan, Jamaica, Utah, and Arizona, and many times to Shelburne, New Hampshire. He travels lightly, camping out whenever possible, and the tools of his trade are his color box, sable brushes, Whatman paper, and a flat case with a detachable lid into which he can slip a wet water color and carry it home unsmudged.

His palette is restricted; he uses no body color; the transcription of his impression of nature is as direct as a flash of light. He tells no story; he is adamant against sentiment; he spurs the anecdote; his self-chosen mission is to seek in some unspoiled region a vivid scene of sunshine, to tingle before this beautiful, curious, or dramatic aspect of nature, and to flash it upon a Whatman board.

His medium has always been water color. So little troubled is he by the desire to experiment in the exhibition arena that, since 1888, the sizes of all his water colors have been practically the same.

Year by year he sends from his studio at East Sandwich to a gallery in Boston a series of water-color paintings, the result of his wanderings, and year by year the collectors of his work wait at the door for the opening of his annual exhibition, and, basting in, secure their prizes.

Fifty Years Ago in Indiana

The change from the bustle of a metropolis to these more quiet, yet more attractive surroundings was a radical one. Richmond was at that time a prosperous city of about fifteen thousand inhabitants in the midst of a fertile and attractive agricultural country. The city depended largely upon its manufactures, chiefly of agricultural implements. It was known as "The Quaker City of the West," having been settled near the beginning of the nineteenth century by members of the Society of Friends who had immigrated hither in considerable numbers, principally from North Carolina, on account of their objection to slavery.

The town was attractive. There were few fine residences, but there were no slums; little that was ambitious, but a great deal that was comfortable; no fashionable society, but no "submerged tenth," and none of the social struggles common in the larger cities of the East. Nearly all the inhabitants, including a great many of the workmen, owned their own homes with trim dooryards in front of them.

There was, moreover, an intellectual atmosphere of a rather simple kind. Just west of the town lay Earlham College, a substantial Quaker institution. There were literary societies, scientific societies and a public school system which was then one of the very best in the country.

We remained, during the first year, at "Reveston," the home of my wife's parents, a country place of some ninety acres east of the town. The grounds were well laid out and contained a small deer park, a conservatory, and a lake for fish and swans. At the end of the year I purchased the home which I have described. It was separated from "Reveston" by only one intervening place and was situated in the town of Linden Hill, a village embracing about eighty acres adjoining Richmond and containing perhaps a hundred inhabitants. This was then quite a rural neighborhood

and formed a separate corporation. The town government was for many years administered by three trustees, of whom I was one. Our house was the town hall, and the deliberations of the three trustees took place in our dining-room. The only remaining functionary was a man who held in his single person the office of town clerk, treasurer, assessor, and marshal, at a salary of seventy-five dollars a year. Our annual budget was two hundred dollars, and the taxes were proportionately moderate until the general growth of both the village and the adjoining city led to our inclusion into the larger unit.

It was not only in our immediate surroundings that the new life in Richmond became a source of happiness. The Indiana landscape, Indiana life, and the art and literature which sprang from them, soon became congenial.

When one travels through this western country or stays in it for a few days or weeks only, he will find little to charm his imagination; the land is flat or gently undulating, the woods and streams and fields have little at first to startle or attract the eye. But it is well known that painters do not find the best subjects for the brush in the sublimities of the Alps or of the ocean, but in such quiet and homely scenes as are found, for instance, in the lower reaches of the Seine, to which so many distinguished artists have been drawn. The picturesqueness of a plain agricultural landscape often transcends for the purposes of art the boldest and most impressive natural scenery. . . . It is a variety of them, "either clogged with gold, silver, or silk lace of stately price, wrought all over with needle work, speckled and sparkled with beads and with the sun, the moon, the stars, and many other antiquities strange to behold. Some are wrought with open work down to the midst of the ruffe and further, some with purled lace so cloyed, and other gewgaws so pestered, as the ruffe is the least part of itself."

Higher and higher soared the Queen's ruffs; in stiffened emulation followed those of her ladies. . . . Another exponent in the art of starching was the wife of Boonen, the Queen's coachman, who himself introduced an even more astounding novelty in the use of coaches. Heretofore young and bearded ladies rode on horseback; older or more timorous ones sat pillowed behind their husbands or men-folks, whilst the infirm were carried in horse litters.

The first coaches caused a sensation, being regarded as very strange "monsters," the sight of which "put both horse and man into amazement. Comfortable, certainly they were not, for, being devoid of springs, they jolted the occupants unmercifully over the cobbled streets.

Elizabeth ordered several coaches to be built for her with all speed. One was to be lined with red leather, another upholstered in black velvet embroidered with gold; all of them richly gilded, and adorned with waving ostrich plumes. The sight of these equipages roused the envy of all the ladies, though the Queen discounted the idea of coaches being used by anyone but royalty. In State processions she rode in one alone, the others following empty, the ladies of the privy chamber following on horseback as before.

Young married ladies, however, imported their husbands that they, too, might have coaches. No more would they look favorably on rich saddles, litters or pillions; coaches they wanted, and nothing else would satisfy them. Craftily they urged the convenience, and lessening of expense it would mean. . . . In the end the husbands capitulated: "and after a while divers great ladies, with as great jealousy of the Queen's displeasure made them coaches, and rid them up and down the country to the great admiration of all beholders."

Violet Wilson, in "Queen Elizabeth's Maids of Honour."

Queen Elizabeth Set the Fashion

Elizabeth wished to emphasize the importance of royalty, by establishing a monopoly of everything likely to enhance a queen. This, with so many ladies eager to emulate, if they could not rival their mistress, she found by no means easy. Did the Queen wear silk stockings, then no more cloth hose for the ladies of the privy chamber. . . . Lace ruffs, kept in place by wire "supporters," were common neckwear at Court, but the year of Ann Russell's wedding saw the introduction of an innovation which revolutionized ruffs. Mistress Dingham, a Dutch woman, came to England, and proceeded to demonstrate the uses of starch. Englishwomen, quickly appreciating the possibilities of this new method, flocked to Mistress Dingham, eagerly proffering the £5 fee which she charged for initiating pupils into the mysteries of starching, with an extra three shillings for instruction in making starch. Steel or silver poking sticks were next used in preference to the old-fashioned setting-sticks, and a new industry sprang into being.

Higgins, a tailor, established a great reputation for his ruffs or picardels, and his shop, in a road above Westminster called Piccadilly, held a variety of them, "either clogged with gold, silver, or silk lace of stately price, wrought all over with needle work, speckled and sparkled with beads and with the sun, the moon, the stars, and many other antiquities strange to behold. Some are wrought with open work down to the midst of the ruffe and further, some with purled lace so cloyed, and other gewgaws so pestered, as the ruffe is the least part of itself."

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Strength in Godlike Joy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ARE there any two phases of life about which mortals know so little as strength and joy? Do they really know what strength is, and its source? Do they know what real joy is, and where the fountain of its living waters really is? Have the popular religions of today given their adherents a right sense of the unity between strength and joy? We may venture to answer all these questions in the negative; for if we look on the evidences presented by anxious, smileless faces, by private conversations, by frequent press reports of the infelicities in marital life, it everywhere appears that much of humanity is neither strong nor happy.

As nature presents many evidences of cheery happiness,—especially among birds,—it may be assumed that joy is a natural attribute of these creatures. Wrong thinking has, therefore, evidently beclouded mankind's great heritage of happiness; for many, indeed, are apparently far behind the lesser creatures in the manifestation of joy and strength. Why should men, gifted with intelligence and the power of right thinking, go through human existence weighed down by depression, melancholy, despair, which increase with every passing year? Why should they rely merely on external conditions, looking for happiness in material circumstances; then, after an early meridian, encounter reverses and disappointments, sinking back into a mire of joyless existence, with loss of activity and hope?

Really, men should not experience any of these commonly observed conditions; and Christian Science alone reveals the sure path of a joyful life, every year bringing an increasing strength of wisdom expressed in increased usefulness. This Science reveals the true source of joy and strength; and teaches its beneficiaries how to use both, and how by such use to avoid decrepitude and decay.

Christian Science teaches that every quality and condition of true strength and happiness are from God, the sole creator of all that is good. This Science also teaches that man is the image and likeness of God, reflecting all that God is. So, God, immortal Mind, being all-power, is the only source of strength. Of this perfect cause and creator, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 514), "Mind, joyous in strength, dwells in the realm of Mind." From this it appears that as immortal Mind is joyous in its own power, man, God's image, must have unlimited ability to rejoice and be strong. Jesus made this plain in the

story of the prodigal son, when he illustrated God's fatherliness toward His offspring in the words: "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

But the reader may ask, How can I prove this at the present moment, when everything seems so dark and hopeless? We may answer, just as the Bible teaches: By seeking Truth with all the heart, in sincerity and hope. The promise is, "Seek, and ye shall find." The seeker may be assured of the immediate possibilities of Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy's words in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 330): "St. Paul wrote, 'Rejoice in the Lord always.' And why not, since man's possibilities are infinite, bliss is eternal, and the consciousness thereof is here and now?"

From such a standpoint of truth, thousands of times proved reliable and available by Christian Scientists, it becomes clear that the seeker only needs to throw open the doors of his heart, to feel the touch of ever present Love and learn what real joy is. One thing is sure,—we cannot feel even a slight touch of Godlike joy, entirely apart from physical sensation, without feeling stronger; for such strength and joy are one.

Now, concerning this mental strength it may be said that it is found by mortals in their weakness. When one who has relied on brawn and muscle, on so-called human intellect or shifting human will, finding all these of no avail (because they are mortal and not divine), turns to God, he repeats the experience of Paul, recited in the twelfth chapter of II Corinthians. He finds Paul's statement to be true, "When I am weak, then am I strong." That is, when I am physically without resource, then I find my strength in God, divine Mind,—the All-power, who shares none of His strength with mere physicality.

It then becomes clear,—does it not?—that to rejoice always must include taking "pleasure in infirmities"? In so doing one more quickly reaches God, and is strengthened, spiritually and morally. Then, with heart expanding in love and benevolence, striving to perfect every day, banishing grief, the newborn learns something of Nehemiah's wonderful message: "Go your way, eat the fat, and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared: for this day is holy unto our Lord: neither be ye sorry; for the joy of the Lord is your strength."

Sea-Horizons

The desolate expanses from heaven to heaven
From zone to zone, from deep to height above,
The march of the everlasting
Bends over me with Your unwearied love.

Immeasurable, unutterable, and soundless—
Wide as the east from the west Your love is wide;
The unfathomable distances are boundless—
Infinite tenderness on every side.
—John Hall Wheelock.

The Charm of Tahiti

It is not easy to analyze the magic which cozens every traveler into believing that he is the first to see Tahiti with clear eyes—one feels that it is made up of nature in a mood of unearthly loveliness; of a sense of ancient and unalterable life. . . . The mail steamers, the wireless, the traders, the scattering of French officials—these things are a mere play of shadows on the surface. . . .

The house of Airima stands on the river bank, shaded by a pair of mango trees, dark green and immemorially old. The roof is thatched with braided fronds of coconut; breezes play through the lofty single room, bare of furniture and floored with mats spread on white coral gravel, leveled and packed. Past the veranda, the river flows out gently to the sea; a broad, still water, deep and glassy clear, peopled with darting shoals of fish—mullet, young panpango, and nato, the trout of the South Seas.

Opposite the river mouth the reef is broken by a pass, through which the steady lines of combers sweep in to crash and tumble on the bar. . . . Inland, the valley marking the river's course is lost in a maze of broken and fantastic peaks; seaward, bordering the green and blue of the lagoon, the snowy line of the reef stretches off endlessly; and beyond a three-league expanse of bright sea the headlands of Tahiti Nui rise in vast, awe-inspiring curves, up and up to the perpetual clouds which veil the heights. Under a bright sun at midday, when the palm tops toss to the trade which paints the lagoon—in the deep passes and over the patches of sandy bottom—with ruffled sapphire and emerald, and sets the whitecaps to dancing beyond the reef, or in the calm of night, with the moon hanging low over pinnacles of basalt—when the polished surface of the lagoon is broken by the plunge and swirl of heavy fish, and native songs, rising and falling in savage cadences, float out across the water—it is a place not easily forgotten.—James Norman Hall and Charles Bernard Nordhoff in "Faery Lands of the South Seas."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1922

EDITORIALS

"Thinking East"

WHEN the '80s were still young, there was published a tale of a boy, lover-like in that he was of imagination all compact, who by merely "thinking North" could vastly better play Eskimo. If he fancied a torrid but brief career as a black islander, all he had to do was to "think South." Indeed, so far as a naturally limited knowledge allowed, he had only to turn his mental compass to enter into whatsoever rôle and quite to the manner born. As the story was set to types some dozen years before "Barty," in "The Martian," displayed to us a not dissimilar capacity, the lad, if yet he treads these terrestrial scenes, ought to be a matured poet, or perhaps a middle-aged statesman of that true sort blessed with far vision.

All of which is recalled by a present-day need, growing more insistent as the weeks pass. The world in which we live has discovered itself to be only one world: North, South, East, West, one whole of many parts, widely differing but permanently interrelated. World problems, consequently, have developed an increase in complexity till "infinitely complex" scarce puts the case too strongly. And when the Occident finds due for solution one of its sums of oriental kind it is, as like as not, handicapped, or delayed, or even defeated, in reaching an answer by lack of facility promptly and accurately to adjust its point of view to that of its far-off fellows. At such times, surely, we ought to be better able to "think East"—not merely "pretend" a game, but set our mental processes functioning in terms of the Easterner's history and habit, of his codes and customs. How are we to pass righteous judgment if we are not possessed of two sets of facts—his as well as our own? How often do we have his at command, even in fair portion? How can we reach wise decisions if our logical machinery thumps and hammers in the running, because incomplete in its parts? If "thinking East," in the sense in which the picturesque phrase is here used, would better this condition (and it should), it would show itself one of the largest and most brilliant facets of that precious stone of "the international mind," which President Butler has been urging us to acquire.

Never as today has there been this need, not only on the part of the public in general, but emphatically of legislators in particular. It is a need appearing in every nation with Far Eastern interests, which is saying much the same thing as enumerating all the greater powers and not a few of the lesser. Of those of first rank, probably the English and French, Italians and Belgians, are a shade better off in this regard than is the United States, for their political experiences in Asia and the lands of the Pacific have been both longer continued and more intimate; nor have Americans traveled so far in that part of the world, or for so long as they. But if this need shows at its largest in "the States" for these reasons, it also is largest there because the great Republic now faces an era of close intercourse with the Orient, and that along every line of national growth and endeavor.

To increase its capacity for "thinking East" the West must decrease its habit of thinking parochially. Day in and day out, more and more must it inform itself not only of the facts as to happenings on the other side of this big ball, but also of the social and industrial conditions, the financial and political tangles, the very modes of thought, in all the broad content of those words, which lie behind events, calling them into being. This is not to say, of course, that the occidental states are to accept the conclusion that whatever they have been doing of oriental sort has been ill done; it is to affirm that they should ask themselves if they are yet properly informed securely to go forward along this path. To state it more concretely, we must know what elements of justice enter into the Indian and Filipino demands for independence, as well as what elements of danger enter into an immediate or even early grant of such demands; we must as carefully consider the domestic causes for the continued unrest in China; we must hold as much appreciation for the good traits of the Japanese as for certain others which have won disapproval abroad, and which largely, if not wholly, form the sole ground of western judgment as to the Mikado's people.

With broadened information will come better, because deeper, understanding. Understanding begets sympathy. Sympathy is parent to justice. And a child of justice is broadening peace.

THE urgent demand in practically all the cities and industrial towns of the United States for increased housing accommodations, and for a reduction in rents from the high peak reached during the war-inflation period, challenges the attention not only of investors and builders, but of legislators who are seeking a remedy for existing unfavorable conditions. In some states laws have been enacted exempting new dwellings from taxation for a period of ten years, and the New York State Legislature has taken the unusual action of authorizing the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to invest \$100,000,000 of its reserve funds in the construction of homes to be leased at rates considerably lower than those now prevailing. The need for more houses and low-rental apartments is made more pressing by the wage reductions, ranging from 10 to 25 per cent, that are being made in the chief industrial centers and by the great railway systems.

While these efforts are being made to bring about a

deflation in rents, the United States Congress is engaged in enacting a tariff law that will materially increase the cost of building houses and apartments, by imposing higher taxes on the various materials used in their construction. Among these taxed materials are bricks, cement, lumber, laths, and shingles (when imported from any country that imposes taxes on similar articles), nails, lead and iron pipe, radiators, heating boilers, window and plate glass, lime, plaster, tiles, paint, varnish, structural steel, builders' hardware, and tin and other roofing plates. On these various articles the proposed increases in tariff taxes range from 10 to 35 per cent, and some materials now on the free list will be taxed under the new law.

On behalf of the interests that have been instrumental in securing the advance in tariff rates, two claims are made: First, that higher duties are necessary in order to protect the domestic market against materials coming from countries where the cost of production is lower; and second, that as most of the articles mentioned are not now imported to any extent under the existing low tariff, the additional tax will not be made the occasion for a further increase in prices. It is manifest that both of these pleas cannot be true. If the much higher tariff rates do not shut out foreign materials they will not protect domestic producers. If by adding to the cost of imported materials the latter are excluded, the producers of the United States can charge correspondingly higher prices, and they will unquestionably take advantage of this opportunity. Millions of tenants are demanding lower rents and better housing accommodations. The response of Congress is a tariff bill that will maintain high rents by increasing the cost of home building.

THOSE reared and educated in America's school of politics have clung quite tenaciously to the belief that a proper economic balance can be maintained only by at least a theoretical observance of those partisan lines which have so long marked, more or less definitely, the divisions between the two principal political organizations. There have been established what virtually are partisan creeds or articles of political faith, which have been regarded as the beacon lights, the guideposts to direct the footsteps of succeeding generations along what is declared to be the pathway leading to a fabled economic happy hunting ground. And yet there is little in the recorded political history of the United States to justify the belief that the economic and social progress and safety of a great people depend upon the observance of the tenets and teachings of the political schools of thought. Indeed there are quite convincing evidences that as the people advance, intellectually and materially, the tendency increases to ignore the letter of partisan allegiance and to seek a common ground, an unbiased basis of activity.

But it should not be assumed, this being the fact, that the opportunity for self-expression or for choosing and selecting is being lost. What is taking place, at least to a considerable extent, is that the political parties, instead of controlling and dictating, are being themselves controlled and dictated to by the factions or blocs which are embraced within the general party classification or designation. The bloc in American politics is no new factor, though it may have come recently to be known by a new name. There have, since the organization of the existing parties, been at all times within the parties factions or blocs, or insurgents or stalwarts, each striving for supremacy, and each perhaps occasionally gaining control. The thing called party harmony is something politicians dream about and boast about, but which few have ever experienced.

Thus it has always been that the entity which claims the right to float the party's banner is really but the dominant faction or bloc within the party. This bloc or faction represents the masses of voters affiliated with the party exactly to the extent that the people themselves have insisted upon their right to dictate and shape the platform declarations and to name their leaders and their candidates. In the southern states of the Union, where for years the Democratic Party has been the dominating force in politics, there has never been any closer approach to real party solidarity than in the north, where the strength of the partisan organizations has been more evenly divided. Factions within the party in the south have prevented the undisputed manipulation of state and national politics by the bosses. The pre-convention and pre-primary battles there are as bitterly contested, usually, as are the bi-partisan elections in the north.

There are no partisan oligarchies in the United States today, even if there may have been a close approach to such dictatorial domination at some time in the past. In the State of Wisconsin, to cite a case in point, domination by the Republicans has come to be about as firmly established as domination by the Democrats in many of the states of the south, and yet there has been a complete failure to set up a political or partisan dynasty. There is being waged there at the moment a factional or bloc battle in an effort to control the coming Republican primaries possibly more bitter than any battle between the two great parties in the history of the state. No strife is more bitter than internecine strife.

The outcome, whatever it may be, cannot be recorded as a victory for the Republican Party. It will be a victory for one or the other of the factions or blocs within the party, but it will be the verdict of the people rendered without much regard for party lines, just as the results of elections in the south indicate the wishes of the majority rather than the determinations of political dictators. Party lines are becoming less and less distinct, and party designations are gradually losing their attraction and charm. It is a sign of progress and a pledge of a continuance of political freedom. No political party can ever again aspire to the undisputed right to dictate except as it embraces, under whatever banner it may choose, those of all political or partisan faiths who heed no dictation except that of the right.

Factions Within the Parties

THE international financial conference with Mexico which opened last Friday in New York should be one

of the turning points in Mexico's history. Peace and unification since Gen. Alvaro Obregón's election as President on Sept. 8, 1920, have laid the foundations for better times in Mexico. The Government is a coalition, bent on a broad program of agrarianism, nationalization, and industrial progress. Many of its acts have been radical, and the American State Department is apprehensive of a trend of modified Bolshevism. But there is more amity toward America than there has been for years. There is a settled effort under way to pull the Nation out of its impending bankruptcy, and there is a constructive thought among Mexico's public men competent to face the task resolutely. In these conditions, political recognition of Mexico, in which the United States is looked to by the world to take the lead, may soon become a definite issue. Compared with the crisis of Mexico's evil fortunes in 1915 and 1916, when there was no prospect in the country but of a tragic muddle which became every year more hopeless, the change to the condition of today justifies former President Wilson's policy of toleration and makes the dark days of that policy seem as abundantly worth while as any chapter in recent American diplomacy.

One influence that will go a good way toward lightening the burden of the impending negotiations is the pact of peace that appears to have been arranged between the Mexican Government and the foreign oil interests. The oil concerns, for better or for worse, have assumed for some time a predominant responsibility for foreign invested industry in Mexico. The terms of the arrangement now evidently in force are not authoritatively known, but they seem to provide a means for adjusting the quandary which arose over the application of the famous Article 27 of Mexico's new Constitution in a large measure satisfactory to both parties. The Supreme Court of Mexico has already decided that the clause in that article which declares the Nation's ownership of subsoil rights in petroleum may not be enforced retroactively. It now also appears to have been settled that where foreign exploiting companies have acquired land with due evidence of intending to exploit it for its subsoil properties, their title to such land and to a reasonable share of the profits from it is to continue to be unimpaired. Just what this compromise is cannot, of course, be counted on till the Mexican Congress produces the organic act which amends Article 27 in these particulars. But the value of such an adjustment to all the foreign oil companies is manifest in the immense growth of their business in recent years. In 1917 they exported about 42,000,000 barrels of oil from Mexico; in 1919, 77,000,000 barrels; in 1920, 151,000,000, and in 1921 the latest computed figure from Mexican sources estimated the production at 190,000,000 barrels, almost five times their 1917 export total.

This oil, so lavishly produced, will not last forever, and already there are signs that some of the deposits now worked are giving out. This brings up another point, the question whether Mexico will lease new lands to the foreign oil companies. The recent trip of the five oil company executives to Mexico had as one of the main objects of its mission, it is said, the negotiations for such additional lands. The result of their visit is shrouded in mystery, but it seems more than likely that if they had been successful, their success would have been rather better advertised.

Another thorny question arises out of the fact that the rights of the small foreign investor do not seem to be in prospect of being so well protected as those of the great companies which have been negotiating on more than even terms with the Mexican Government. It is on this point that Secretary Hughes will have to be reckoned with. "Treat all alike," is the rule he applies to foreign property rights in Mexico, and in approaching the matter of recognition, he is keeping this point to the fore with relentless pertinacity.

On the whole, however, Mexico's dealings with her foreign capitalists and her foreign creditors bear the strongest evidences of good faith and conciliatory temper. Mr. de la Huerta means business in New York. He must needs mean business, for Mexico's complicated and not even yet accurately computed foreign debts aggregate more than \$700,000,000, on which scarcely any interest has been paid since 1914. His skill as a negotiator will be fully tested to prove to a consortium of hard-headed bankers that the prospects of Mexican solvency are not only sound but somewhere near at hand. At all events, the American people will hear his plan with the utmost friendliness and expectant good faith.

PARISIANS seem to have decided to move one of their old established festivals to a date that suits them better. Mi-Carême too often has been attended by late winter's inclemency. This year, in fact, the carnival queens, with silks and satins drenched and bedraggled, were driven from their lofty thrones on the floats by unpropitious Boreas. More appropriate would be the gentle zephyrs of spring, think the Parisians. Paris must be gay in season. And why not? When people extend their allowance of daylight as they think fit, and even talk of revising the calendar so that the year may always begin on the same day of the week, why boggle at a few days or weeks in the appointments of a festival?

IT CERTAINLY does appear sometimes that medical experiments establish results which are extraordinarily childish, and which, even from the standpoint of the medical fraternity, can hardly be regarded as valuable. The latest comes from Chicago, where it is announced by Dr. Bundesen, the Health Commissioner, that experiments conducted by the city health department laboratory have disproved a popular belief that tears will destroy germs. Dr. Bundesen says that these experiments have shown that the bacteria will multiply when placed in tears. Comment is unnecessary.

Generosity Toward Mexico

Prohibition Opinion in Canada

A. B. COFF, Secretary of State for the Dominion, expressed the opinion in Boston recently, according to a press interview, that Canada would go dry if prohibition were put to a vote of the people. He expressed approval of the present policy of allowing the provinces to decide individually for themselves. While the rest of the country voted for prohibition, after the war-time prohibition act expired, the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia decided to try the experiment of state trading in liquor. Opponents of prohibition put forward the policy of government control, so called, as an alternative to the temperance movement for total elimination. Liquor stores under government control, with profits to the State, were advocated as the method of "moderation." Prohibition would lead to bootlegging and other forms of illicit trading in liquor, the liquor trade champions declared, while state-owned liquor stores would be a measure of moderate temperance reform.

British Columbia's experience of state trading in liquor is the reverse of moderate temperance reform. The organized retail grocers in the Pacific Coast province have lately been considering the desirability of petitioning the Government to bring on another referendum, to give the people the opportunity to return to prohibition. The druggists' section of the retail merchants are stated to be moving in a similar direction. The merchants are discovering that when money is spent for liquor there is less to spend in the dry goods stores for the ordinary household supplies.

Under war-time prohibition, there were government vendors in British Columbia. Sales under partial prohibition in June, 1920, amounted to \$18,173; in July, 1920, \$10,743. But sales rapidly increased under the "moderation" policy of government liquor stores. The monthly average in the summer of 1921 came to \$636,833. Bootlegging in addition continued to thrive. State liquor trading brought no solution to the problem of illicit trading. An organization called the B. C. Tourists Hotel Protective Association appeared before the Provincial Government a few months ago, asking for the privilege of selling beer and wine in the hotels. The hotelmen told the Government that "bootlegging is as flourishing today as at any time in the past, and the effects of drinking hard liquor are daily becoming more noticeable both in hotels and on the streets and highways." When the Province voted for "government control" people were led to believe that it would obliterate bootlegging, because the public would be able to get liquor "moderately" and legally. This argument has been completely discredited.

The provincial authorities made the mistake of treating the liquor trade as a source of public revenue. The Government is in the business for profit. According to a prohibition bulletin, "it seeks to stifle criticism by promising the municipalities and hospitals a substantial share of the profits." Instances are mentioned where liquor stores are being forced on municipalities that protest against them.

British Columbia's experience is making it clear that there can be no temporizing with the liquor trade. In the name of personal liberty, it is an enemy of ordered liberty in the community. The majority of Canadian citizens are awake to the advantages of prohibition, according to the published statement of the Secretary of State for the Dominion.

Editorial Notes

THERE were those who questioned, who even ridiculed, Mr. Ben Greet's great enterprise of presenting Shakespeare to the children of the London County Council schools. But his faith in their interest and intelligence has completely justified itself. Eight performances in various parts of London have been given, and have proved again that the children are among the best and most appreciative audiences the Shakespeare actor can have. Studied beforehand in the schools, the plays are followed with the most profound attention, and are considered by the teachers to be of the highest educational value. Anyone who has seen a theater thus packed from floor to ceiling with these small people, and has observed how closely they follow each word and action, will marvel anew at the universality of him whose appeal is to all humanity and for all time.

IT is odd how much difference is made by a name. If a man promised to perform miracles by alchemy he would be quickly reminded that the alchemists were discredited several centuries ago; but if he announced his intention of doing exactly the same thing by synthetic chemistry, he would be heard with respectful attention. Synthetic dyes are a commercial fact; synthetic rubber and synthetic pearls are possibilities; synthetic gold was promised from Germany some months ago; and now there is announced from Munich a secret process for making synthetic coal. If a synthetic coalfield can be managed, why not a synthetic continent? One of these days some accomplished scholar will pack a few crucibles and test-tubes into a balloon and depart to upset the solar system by creating a synthetic planet.

THE annual conference of the universities of Great Britain and Ireland, which was recently held at University College, London, may well be the preliminary to the realization of the federal idea among them. Mr. Fisher, who entered into the discussion, was one of those who recognized the need for co-operation. The very great expense of university education, and the demand for enlarged opportunities in study and research, call for the banding together of the universities in a great federal union which shall benefit each and all. Economy is the imperative demand of the hour, and it is believed that in thus pooling their resources, the universities would be assisted, to the great benefit of students, in specializing along the lines for which they are peculiarly qualified.